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COLONIAL REPORTS

Trinidad & Tobago

1951

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1953

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REPORT ON TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PART I

Review of the year 1951

THE POLITICAL SCENE:

"It is too early yet to adjudicate dogmatically on the success or otherwise of the new Constitution, but in my own personal opinion it has worked remarkably well. That this is so is due to no small extent to the efforts of the five elected Ministers who, not being members of a single political group, have sunk any petty differences of opinion that may have existed between them, and have worked together as a team for the good of the country. I wish to say also that the enthusiasm which they have shewn in their work, their devotion to duty involving long hours of office work, acceptance of responsibility and harmonious working with the departments under their control, have been a pleasurable surprise not only to myself but also to many other officials in Government. I have had experience of a somewhat similar Constitution in Burma, but any doubts that I may have had a year ago have been effaced and I can say with confidence that the results of the past year augurs well, not only for the remainder of the period under the present Constitution but also for the era beyond when responsible Government is attained."

In these words Sir Hubert Elvin Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, described the working of the new Constitution in his address at the opening session of the Legislature in October, 1951.

In the course of its 26 sittings during the year, the Legislature passed 48 Bills and considered 47 Motions. More than 100 Council Questions were answered by Government and 40 divisions were taken. In addition, Finance Committee which consists of the Financial Secretary and all the unofficial members of the Legislature met on 16 occasions. Particulars of the more important legislation introduced in 1951 will be found in Part II, Chapter 8.

A minor amendment to the Constitution, providing for the filling of temporary vacancies in the Executive Council, came into effect in December, 1951.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE :

The trend towards regional co-operation with the other territories of the Caribbean which was noted in the report for 1950 was again evidenced in 1951 when the Legislature took the important step of committing the Colony to participate in the British Caribbean Regional Economic Committee and the Trade Commissioner Service which it is planned to establish in the United Kingdom in conformity with the recommendations of the Montego Bay Conference in 1947. The main objectives of the Committee are to provide advisory and consultative services to participating Governments on economic matters of regional significance, and to advise on all matters relating to the British Caribbean Trade Commissioner Service.

Apart from constituting an important step in the direction of federation of the Caribbean Colonies, the establishment of the Committee provides an effective medium through which the peoples of the West Indies may speak as a single unit at Commonwealth and international conferences on economic matters affecting the area. Though yet in its infancy the Committee has already begun to discharge its vital role. Thanks to the representations of its trade delegation to the United Kingdom and Canada, the scheme of "token imports" from Canada and the United States of America to the Caribbean area will be expanded from January, 1952.

The results achieved by its initial efforts have inspired confidence in the Committee and there is a general expectation that many practical benefits will accrue to the West Indies when a British Caribbean Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom is appointed.

BRITISH CARIBBEAN CURRENCY NOTES :

Another interesting advance in regional co-operation in which the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago participated in 1951 was the issue of British Caribbean currency notes, in replacement of the notes of the individual territories which will be gradually withdrawn from circulation. This important development was made possible by the acceptance of the Eastern Group of British Caribbean

territories of a unified currency scheme for the area. The Eastern Group consists of Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago.

The notes are inscribed "British Caribbean Territories Eastern Group" and are issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dollars. At a later stage, new coinage consisting of fifty, twenty, ten and five cent pieces made of cupro-nickel and one cent and half cent pieces made of bronze will also be issued. Trinidad is the headquarters of the Regional Currency Board.

CUSTOMS UNION:

The report of the Customs Union Commission, urging a further extension of regional co-operation in the British West Indies, was published in Trinidad early in 1951. Designated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as a worthy companion to the reports of the Standing Closer Association and the Commission on the Unification of Public Services, the report recommended the establishment at the earliest opportunity of a British Caribbean Customs Union embracing all the British Caribbean territories with the exception of the Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. (The report was discussed and adopted by the Legislature in May, 1952.)

TREND OF THE ECONOMY:*

Imports for the whole year (\$218.4m.) exceeded exports (\$213.7m.) by nearly 4½ million dollars. This trading deficit represented a reversal of the position obtaining during the previous year when a favourable balance of nearly \$8 million was secured.

The significance of this visible trading deficit cannot be easily assessed, but, in view of the fact that during the whole period 1919-1939 the Colony had average adverse trading balances of nearly \$1.6 million per annum and in only four of the thirteen years from 1939 to 1951 were favourable balances secured, it may be assumed to be of no great significance. There was moreover no important change in the overseas assets of the Colony's banks to indicate that the adverse visible balance had any corresponding effect on the balance of payments. Until reliable estimates of the

*Extracted from the Economic Report for the last quarter of 1951, issued by the Central Statistical Office, Trinidad.

balance of payments are made however, it is impossible to judge the visible trading figures in their true perspective or to assess their true significance. The information necessary for the proper assessment of the balance of payments position does not unfortunately exist at present. The adverse trading balance in 1951 re-emphasizes the urgent need for detailed statistical analysis of the invisible "earnings" from tourism, shipping dues, remittances, &c., the invisible "expenditures" in the form of dividends, interest, insurance premiums, film rentals, &c., and the net balance of capital movements which must affect so largely the final balance of payments position.

It is gratifying to record that considerable progress was made towards the important goal of increased local production during the year. Increases were registered in the output of refined petroleum products, rum, beer, edible oil, lard, butter substitutes, soap and other vegetable oil products, cigarettes and electricity; and the level of gainful occupation was appreciably higher than in the previous year. The approval for concessions under the Aid to Pioneer Industries and Income Tax Relief Ordinance of sixteen new industrial processes during the year, the commencement of preparatory work for a large cement factory, and the increase of some 10 per cent. in the number of new companies registered and of 41 per cent. in the authorised share capital of local companies held out real promise of substantial improvements within a few years in the volume of production by secondary industries.

During 1951 also important new attempts were made to find ways and means of utilizing more effectively, and of increasing the efficiency and output of the resources of land and labour available for food production. In addition substantial progress was registered under the programme for the extension of the public facilities essential for economic and social development.

The main preoccupation in the economy continued to be with the efforts of the oil industry to discover the new reserves without which indigenous production, at its current rate, cannot be maintained for many years. Overshadowing the longer term problems to some extent were immediate difficulties caused by the rising prices of essential imports, the implications and consequences of which on the programmes of development would require careful study in the coming months.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:

The revenue of the Colony in 1951 was \$59,186,809 as compared with \$50,619,151 in 1950. The expenditure in 1951 was \$52,868,842 as compared with \$50,430,561 in 1950.

COST OF LIVING:

The Cost of Living Index figure rose from 233 points in January, 1951 to 251 points in December, 1951.

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT:

Though in certain respects it fell far short of the original expectations of West Indian Sugar producers, the signing of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in December, 1951 was regarded as an event of great importance throughout the Colony. Trinidad's share of the quota allotted to the British West Indies sugar exporting territories is 157,850 tons per year. The total West Indies quota is 900,000 tons of which 640,000 tons will be assured of a guaranteed market price which will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers. The Agreement is due to remain in force until the 31st December, 1959, but may be extended by agreement of the contracting parties.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Agriculture has always been and continues to be the mainstay of the Colony. Unusually excessive rains in 1951 adversely affected a number of crops, including sugar and citrus, but in spite of this, agricultural production was maintained at a high level. Sugar, cocoa, coconuts and citrus continued to retain their positions as the leading agricultural products. The total output of sugar, which is the major crop, was 140,668 tons—17,182 tons short of the export quota to the United Kingdom allotted to the Colony under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement signed in December, 1951. The total value of sugar and its by-products exported in 1951 was a little over \$19½ million. Cocoa exports, which were next in order of value, yielded \$11½ million. Details of production and export are given in Part II, Chapter 6.

Production for home consumption continues to be stimulated by the Department of Agriculture and good results are being obtained, especially in the vicinity of large towns where market gardening

has risen considerably and supplies of fresh vegetables are ample and regular. But for the Colony as a whole, the pace of improvement is slower than that dictated by the current world supply situation and the rising trend in the prices of imported foodstuffs. A Local Food Production Committee was accordingly appointed in August, 1951 to advise on the most efficient means whereby the production of local foodstuffs (vegetables, fish and animal products) may be improved as rapidly as possible to the point of Colony self-sufficiency or the nearest to this ideal which it is possible to attain within the limits of the resources of the Colony. The Committee set to work immediately and by December its Interim Report was submitted to the Legislature. In the sphere of policy the Committee recommended the adoption of a system of balanced agriculture informed by the principle of putting the land to the use to which it is best suited. The object was specifically declared not to be self-sufficiency but a proper balance between production for home consumption and production for export. The major recommendations called for increased experimentation with crops and livestock, extensive rural education, expansion of agricultural credit, and the development of marketing facilities. The estimated cost of the programme was \$2,115,000. At the end of the year it was planned to take early action to implement the report in 1952.

The special urgency of expanding the home production of rice, which is the staple food of the Colony, led to the creation in 1951 of a separate division of the Department of Agriculture to deal exclusively with matters of rice production throughout the Colony. By the end of the year, schemes for reclamation were proposed for three areas— the Central Experiment Station, Plum Mitan and Fishing Pond; preliminary work for pure line padi extension was started in each of these districts; sluice gates, excavators, pumps and other equipment were ordered; and temporary staff was recruited. Thus at the close of the year the stage was set for important developments in rice production in 1952.

Much in the way of agricultural improvement is also expected from the work being carried on at the Central Experiment Station. By the end of 1951, work on the preparation of experimental fields was well advanced and investigations designed to expand the range and improve the quality of economic crops were being carried out. Provision was also being made for the development of more stable

systems of agriculture on a mixed farming basis and pilot schemes of land utilisation were drawn up to determine how far mixed farming methods could be applied to the production of staple crops. Investigations were also being made with various types of mechanical equipment into the economies of mechanizing the production of arable crops. On the conclusion of these experiments, demonstrations will be given in various districts, so that the benefits of the acquired knowledge may be available to all. Another and more systematic means of disseminating general knowledge of sound agricultural practices will be provided by the Farm Institute which it is proposed to set up in Trinidad in 1952 to serve the needs of the Eastern Caribbean. Admission to the Institute will be open to persons of a lower educational standard than that required for entry to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Under the stimulus of liberal import duty remissions and generous income tax holidays, local and overseas investors maintained throughout the year a keen interest in the industrial development of the Colony, and, with the co-operation of Government, continued progress was made in the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing ones. The maintenance of progress in this field is all the more gratifying when account is taken of the difficulties created by the world shortage of industrial raw materials and equipment, in consequence of the various rearmament programmes launched in Europe and the United Kingdom, and the continuing dollar difficulties which have been restricting imports from the United States.

Many of the "pioneer industries" such as brewery, glass-making, stapled boxes, time-recording instruments, cardboard containers, and artificial teeth which either began or continued production during 1951 were, at the close of the year, making very satisfactory progress.

The new industries expected to start production during 1952 include pharmaceuticals, textiles, paints, enamels and colours, condensed and powdered milk, polishes, plastic goods, pork products, brooms and brushes, electroplating and metal spraying.

The new industrial projects which sought and were granted pioneer status under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance in

1951 were:—boots, shoes and handbags, sawmilling, plastics, ladies lingerie and beachwear, steel reinforcing rods, cast-iron soil pipes, pulp, paper and boards from bagasse, artificial teeth, brushes and brooms, polishes, trawl-fishing, pharmaceuticals, metal spraying, processing of pork products, condensed and powdered milk, paints, oils and enamels.

Like the other "pioneer industries" which have already been established, these industries will enjoy a five-year relief from customs duty on plant, equipment, machinery, and factory building materials, and exemption from income tax for a similar period.

Another interesting development in the industrial sphere during 1951 was the passing in November of special legislation to provide for the establishment and development of a cement industry in the Colony. The new Ordinance entitled the Cement Industry (Development) Ordinance, 1951 provides for the grant to cement manufacturers who manufacture no less than 50,000 tons of cement per annum, exemption from the payment of import duties on equipment, raw materials, fuel and containers for cement; tax holiday of 10 years, instead of 5 years allowed to pioneer industries, and certain rights for the compulsory acquisition of land and for obtaining water. The Ordinance also gives the Government the right to fix by Order in Council the maximum selling prices of cement and to prescribe reduced prices for cement sold to the Government or to any municipal or statutory body.

Immediately after the passing of the law, the Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., in association with Colonial Development Corporation set up the Trinidad Cement Co., Ltd, with a capital of \$8,000,000 to undertake the manufacture of cement. The annual output of the factory, which is likely to begin production in 1954, is expected to be 100,000 tons.

The Trinidad Cement Co., Ltd. is the first company financed by United Kingdom investors to take advantage of any of the special inducements offered to industry by this Government. It is not unlikely that the reason for this is that the United Kingdom's tax policy has the effect of nullifying, insofar as investors from the United Kingdom are concerned, the benefits of the income tax holiday. The United Kingdom appears to have taken the stand that the Double Taxation Relief Agreement operates only in cases

where income would, but for the Agreement, be liable to be taxed twice. It is contended that, as the income of pioneer enterprises is, for five years at least, not liable to taxation in this Colony, the Double Taxation Relief Agreement cannot apply. Consequently, the distributed profits of a pioneer industry, although not taxable in this Colony, will be taxable in the United Kingdom.

Representations to overcome this anomaly have been made to the appropriate authorities in the United Kingdom and are receiving consideration.

It is planned to present a Bill to the Legislature in 1952 for the establishment of an Industrial Loan Fund the object of which will be to provide financial assistance for productive enterprises, particularly small ones, which are at present outside the scope of assistance normally provided by existing financial institutions.

SOCIAL SERVICES:

(a) Education :

In a continued effort to bridge the gap between available school places and the ever-increasing school population, special emphasis was again placed in the execution of the approved school building programme which was launched in 1948 at an estimated cost of \$3,777,800. Since the inception of the programme, 43 new schools have been built, 38 buildings enlarged, and 59 major renovations completed. At the close of the year there were 312 primary, 8 intermediate, and 13 recognised secondary schools in the Colony. There were also 184 registered private schools, 19 of which provided a course in secondary education. The total number of students receiving primary education in recognised schools was 120,013.

Important new legislation affecting education was introduced during the year. The 1935 Education Code, which had been subject to numerous amendments since its introduction, was repealed and replaced by the Regulations for Primary Education, 1951; the Education Ordinance, 1951 made provision for a new type of school known as the Assisted Community School; the Private Schools Ordinance, 1951 entrusted to the Director of Education greater powers of control over private schools; and the final draft of a revised School Teachers Pensions Ordinance was prepared to place teachers on the same footing as Civil Servants.

Within recent years adult education has played an important part in the educational programme of the Colony. Adults who for one reason or another were unable to complete their primary education in their youth are provided with facilities to enable them to do so and specialised instruction is provided for youth and women's organisations. The Board of Industrial Training gives regular courses of technical instruction, and other agencies such as the British Council and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, provide advanced and specialised classes. An informative and entertaining bi-monthly paper, Community Education, is produced by the Educational Extension Service.

(b) Health :

The general standard of health of the Colony continues to be good and the Colony's mortality rate compares favourably with other parts of the world. Steady progress is being made in the spread of health education by means of special health talks, lectures, and the exhibition of films by a mobile cinema unit. In 1951 practical health information was given on the care of infants, general sanitation, dental health, hookworm prevention and control, and the prevention of endemic diseases. The mobile cinema unit provided 207 shows on health subjects in 82 districts to an audience estimated at over 45,000 persons. The school health programme was continued through the Junior Red Cross.

During the year the Colony received assistance from two international organisations—from the World Health Organisation in planning improvements to the Mental Hospital and from the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with the drainage of the swamp lands of Cocorite. Plans have been made to initiate an island-wide anti-tuberculosis campaign in 1952 with the assistance of yet another international organisation—the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. In preparation for the campaign, a medical officer and two nurses proceeded to Jamaica in November to undergo special training in B.C.G. vaccination technique.

At the end of 1951, there were eighteen hospitals functioning in the Colony with a total of 2,764 beds. Of this number 1,962 were allocated for general cases; 148 for obstetrics; 427 for tuberculosis; 24 for venereal disease; 75 for leprosy; 119 for infectious diseases;

and 9 for mental diseases. Satisfactory progress continued to be made in the construction of a large new hospital at San Fernando.

(c) Public Assistance :

With the rise in the cost of living, an increasing number of people have become destitute and disbursements on public assistance continue to rise steadily. Public assistance is granted to a large number of cases—single adults, families, necessitous orphans, prisoners' dependants, and persons discharged from the leprosarium. There were 12,580 persons in receipt of public assistance at the close of 1951 and the total expenditure amounted to \$345,533 as compared with \$286,122 in 1950.

A Public Assistance Ordinance, 1951 was enacted during the year to repeal and re-enact the Poor Relief Ordinance with certain modifications mainly arising from the change in designation from poor relief to public assistance. The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951, another new Ordinance, provided for an increase in pension and income limit and modified the statutory conditions governing eligibility for pension. Both Ordinances resulted from recommendations of a Committee which was appointed in May, 1949 to consider and make recommendations on the grant of old age pensions and public assistance.

(d) Housing of workers in Sugar Industry :

Important developments in housing on the sugar estates are expected to arise from the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee (Incorporated) Ordinance, 1951. The new Ordinance incorporated the members of the Committee appointed to control and administer the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund established under the Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948 and enables them to lend money from the fund for housing purposes on the strength of mortgage or leasehold property.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT :

In view of the considerable reforms in Local Government proposed by the Spurling Committee, it was decided to set up a separate Local Government department in 1951 to deal with all local government matters. Sir John Imrie, C.B.E., M.A., B.Com., former City Chamberlain, Edinburgh, accepted Government's invitation to organise the department and took up his duties in November, 1951.

CIVIL SERVICE :

The relations between Government and the Civil Service Association remained cordial throughout the year. Departmental Whitley Councils functioned efficiently and in some departments Suggestion Schemes were introduced. At the end of the year the Association planned to erect a headquarters and recreational centre for its members with Government assistance.

Towards Christmas, Civil Servants were granted a new cost of living allowance, payable from the preceding August. (The previous war-time cost of living allowance was merged with salaries in the 1949 Salaries Regrading Scheme). The new allowance will increase Government's bill by some \$956,000 per year.

Civil Service entrance examinations, introduced for the first time in 1950, were also held in 1951 to select the best candidates from the many applicants who wished to enter the service. Successful candidates were interviewed by a Selection Board and the most suitable were given appointments. In this way and by the new direct entry to an administrative class, open to holders of university degrees, it is hoped to avoid mediocrity in the junior grades and thereby ensure a flow of able young men and women to the most senior posts of the Civil Service.

In 1952 a start will be made with the provision of local training facilities for civil servants. The course will include the study of the theory and practice of administration and an appreciation of the social, political and economic background of the Colony in relation to neighbouring territories and the world in general. Lectures will also cover cultural traditions in the British West Indies, local government abroad, and the traditions and ideals of the Civil Service.

External training facilities are already provided each year by way of university scholarships and secondments and attachments to government departments and local government institutions in the United Kingdom.

Lt. Col. D. J. A. Briggs, newly appointed Organisation and Methods Officer, took up his duties in August, 1951.

CONFERENCES AND DELEGATIONS :

During the year the Colony was represented by members of the Government at several conferences, at home and abroad, on a

wide range of topics, and it was hoped that the results of these discussions would be of far-reaching consequence to the peoples of the British Caribbean.

While attending conferences abroad, Ministers of the Government often took the opportunity to undertake other special business of public interest. At times, however, special missions were necessary, as on the occasion when the Minister of Agriculture and Lands proceeded to the United States of America to secure adequate arrangements for shipping cotton lint from a southern port of the United States to Trinidad without risk of the introduction of the boll-weevil. Had this mission not met with the success which it did, the Safie Brothers Textile Mill located in Trinidad would have been constrained to procure supplies from more distant ports free from boll-weevil infection and this would have meant an increase in its production costs. The Minister also made strong and successful representations to the United States Department for the release of deactivated United States Bases in Trinidad for agricultural purposes.

At the Festival of Britain the Colony was represented by three elected members of the Legislature, the Honourable Norman Tang, the Honourable Roy Joseph, O.B.E., and the Honourable Chanka Maharaj.

Visitors to the Festival were treated to a wholly unexpected and novel musical fare by TASPO (The Trinidad All Steel Percussion Orchestra) which was at the time in the United Kingdom making its European première.

At two international conferences in 1951 officers of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago had the privilege of serving on official United Kingdom delegations—Mr. Solomon Hochoy, Commissioner of Labour, in the capacity of adviser at the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and Dr. H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry), as the United Kingdom representative at the Regional Consultative Foot and Mouth Disease Conference at Panama.

Towards the end of the year, a number of Trinidad's "ambassadors of sports," members of the West Indies Cricket Team, represented the Colony with commendable credit in the Test Matches in the Commonwealth of Australia.

VISITS :

At almost any time of the year many visitors may be seen on the busy sidewalks of bustling Port-of-Spain. Among them during 1951 might be recognised American businessmen in search of commercial opportunities, or official representatives attending one of the conferences held in Trinidad under the auspices of the Development and Welfare Organisation and the Caribbean Commission, or Brazilian doctors on a tour of inspection of malaria control work on Trinidad's cocoa plantations, or just the ubiquitous tourist enjoying the heady delights of a tropical island and taking away as souvenirs some of the delicate handicrafts of local workmanship on display at the shops. In such circumstances, any catalogue of visitors is impossible.

Special mention must nevertheless be made of the visit in 1951 of a royal visitor from the South Pacific, His Royal Highness Prince Tungi of Tonga. His Royal Highness who was then en route to the Festival of Britain spent nine days in the Colony as the guest of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Rance. During his stay His Highness, who holds the portfolio for agriculture in his native land, paid several visits to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1951.

Among the visitors from the Colonial Office were Mr. S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of West Indian Affairs, Mr. Ernest William Barltop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Labour Adviser, Miss Florence Udell, O.B.E., Chief Nursing Officer and Mr. P. E. Tarrant of the Information Department.

Major Capital Works Executed in 1951

The major capital works executed in 1951 fell into two categories:—(i) continuation works in connection with projects initiated under the 1942 Development Programme; and (ii) new projects initiated under the Five-Year Economic Programme introduced in 1951.

Continuation works under 1942 Development Programme :

Of the projects initiated under the 1942 Development Programme, two main classes of works—hospital buildings and water supplies—were unfinished at the end of 1950 and steps were taken to complete as many of these as possible in the course of 1951. By the end of

the year work in connection with the hospital projects were almost 100 per cent. completed; and of the two water projects, one, the Hillsborough Scheme designed to supply 850,000 gallons of water per day, was carried to an advanced stage of completion while the other, the Caura Scheme, which involved expensive constructional work, was put on a care and maintenance basis to give higher priority to other schemes included in the Five-Year Programme which could be brought into service in a shorter time. The estimated expenditure to 31st December, 1951, under the 1942 Development Programme was \$22.3 million—\$7.8 million from revenue and \$14.5 million from loan funds. Details of works carried out under this programme in 1951 are shown at Appendix I.

Five-Year Economic Programme :

The Five-Year Economic Programme (*see* Appendix II) provides for new major capital works in relation to water supplies, school buildings, agricultural services, electricity, roads, harbour improvements, public buildings, housing, industrial loans board and medical services, at an estimated cost of approximately \$39 million. It also provides for the completion of certain works—mainly hospital buildings and water supplies—began under the 1942 Development Programme, and will be financed partly from the Colony's surplus balances (\$6 million), partly from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (\$4.8 million), and partly from the proceeds of a \$28 million loan authorised under the Economic Programme Ordinance. The first \$10 million instalment on the loan was raised on the London Market in December, 1951.

Pending the raising of the loan, certain works were selected for consideration in connection with the 1951 Estimates and funds were provided as follows :—

(i) from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act	...	...	\$ 821,366
(ii) from surplus balances	...	...	1,608,972
(iii) from advances pending the raising of the loan	...	...	3,084,400
(iv) from the unexpended balance of the loan raised under Ordinance No. 3 of 1935 for school buildings	...	...	14,576
			<hr/>
			\$5,528,914
			<hr/>

It was not however possible to make an immediate start on the ground with many of these works owing to the expenditure of a great deal of time and labour on the preparation of detailed plans and designs which are so necessary in a programme of such magnitude. There was also a marked deterioration of the supply position in the United Kingdom, consequent on the rearmament programme, and a shortage of trained personnel, so that although adequate funds were available for these works progress was somewhat retarded. A brief account of the scope of the works which it was found possible to initiate in 1951 and of the larger schemes of which they form a part is given below.

Water :

The main water project started in 1951 was the San Fernando Scheme (estimated cost—\$1.5 million). It is planned to construct new reservoirs and relay and extend distribution mains. Excavations for one reservoir (3 million gallons) was completed at a cost of \$167,568.

At the end of the year work was proceeding on reservoir construction and small rural water schemes.

A comprehensive waterworks programme, aimed at the provision of water throughout the Colony and as cheaply as possible, has been planned at a total cost of \$24 million, the first stage to be completed by 1954 under the Five-Year Programme at a cost of \$15 million, and the second stage to be completed five years later at an estimated cost of \$9 million.

School-buildings :

Within the framework of the Economic Programme, work was carried out on 28 primary schools, one secondary modern school and one technical school at a cost of \$625,000. The total provision for school-buildings in the Economic Programme is \$1.9 million—\$1.5 million from C.D. & W. funds and \$.4 million from local funds. The works for which provision has been made under the Economic Programme will form part of a larger school-building programme which has been planned at a total cost of \$3.8 million to provide sufficient school places for the ever-growing school population.

Agricultural Services :

Work in connection with the agricultural services included in the Programme was confined to the construction of the junior staff quarters, farm buildings and workshops of the Central Experiment Station, which has been planned at a total cost of \$1 million. A grant of \$398,000 has been received from Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of the project. The Economic Programme also provides for a land settlement scheme at an estimated cost of \$625,000, in respect of which it is hoped to receive a grant of \$500,000 from Development and Welfare funds.

Roads :

The eastern approaches to the city of Port-of-Spain were widened and improved at a cost of \$99,000 and preliminary work was undertaken on three sections of a new South Trunk Road designed to link Port-of-Spain with the industrial south of the island. The total provision for roads in the Economic Programme is \$3 million and is aimed at the improvement of roads in north, central and south Trinidad.

Harbour Improvements :

A start was made on the improvement of the harbour at Scarborough, Tobago. When the project (estimated cost \$238,000) is completed, coastal steamers plying between Trinidad and Tobago will be able to berth alongside the wharf at Scarborough. A project aimed at the improvement of the harbour of San Fernando, which is also included in the Programme, was still in the planning stage at the end of 1951.

Medical Services :

The work done in connection with the new hospital projects included in the Five-Year Programme was mainly confined to the preparation of plans and designs. The total provision in the Programme for hospital projects is \$3.2 million. These new works are designed to expand hospital accommodation to provide 5 beds for every thousand inhabitants and to bring hospital services within close reach of residents of even the most remote districts. The total cost of the new works and the works completed or in course of construction since the inception of the 1942 Development Programme is estimated at \$12 million. Projects in the Five-Year Programme include the completion of a new 500-bed hospital and auxiliary works at San Fernando (total cost of \$5.2 million) at an

estimated cost of \$1.2 million, the enlargement of the Mental Hospital, St. Ann's (estimated cost—\$600,000), the provision of a Central Laboratory at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain (estimated cost—\$531,000), the construction of a new hospital in Sangre Grande (estimated cost—\$410,000), the expansion of the Tobago hospital (estimated cost—\$300,000) and the construction of six health centres in rural areas.

Drainage and Irrigation :

Work was carried out in 1951 on the widening and straightening of the Diego Martin River and the embankment of the Maraval River, and surveys and other preliminary work were undertaken in connection with a number of rice production projects. The whole drainage and irrigation programme (estimated cost—\$1.1 million) provides for various schemes to increase rice production and improve drainage conditions in the Diego Martin Valley, Caroni Village and the Maraval River bed.

Finance :

The following statement shows the estimated position as at 31st December, 1951, of the funds allocated for works under the Economic Programme:—

(i) Total estimated cost of works included in Economic Programme	...	...	\$35,985,275
(ii) Estimated expenditure to 31st December, 1951	...	...	1,914,620
(iii) Estimated balance available at 31st December, 1951	...	...	34,070,655

Details of progress and expenditure on works carried out in 1951 under the 1942 Development Programme and the 1951 Economic Programme are shewn at Appendices I and II.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The population of the Colony on 31st December, 1951, was estimated at 651,048 (619,357 in Trinidad and 31,691 in Tobago) as compared with 635,843 (604,892 in Trinidad and 30,951 in Tobago) at the end of 1950. The following table shows the popula-

tion of the principal town and county divisions of the Colony according to the census returns of 1931 and 1946 and as estimated at 31st December, 1951 :

<i>Town or County Division</i>	<i>Census 1931</i>	<i>Census 1946</i>	<i>Estimated 31st Dec., 1951</i>
City of Port-of-Spain	70,334	92,793	108,273
Town of San Fernando	14,353	28,842	33,653
Borough of Arima	5,085	8,069	9,414
County of St. George (exclusive of Port-of-Spain and Arima) ...	85,904	137,947	160,957
Eastern Counties:			
Mayaro	4,037	4,196	4,895
Nariva	10,809	11,815	13,784
St. Andrew	23,340	23,285	27,169
St. David	5,664	5,037	5,875
County of Caroni	51,193	61,739	72,049
County of Victoria (exclusive of San Fernando)	69,086	87,383	101,959
County of St. Patrick	46,531	69,170	80,709
Ward of Tobago	25,358	27,161	31,691
Waters of the Colony	1,089	533	620
	<hr/> 412,783	<hr/> 557,970	<hr/> 651,048

When discovered by Columbus Trinidad was populated by various "Indian" Tribes, notably Arawak and Carib. The descendants of the original inhabitants are now virtually extinct. After various unsuccessful attempts by the Spanish to colonize the island a Cedula was issued in 1783 offering large tracts of land on attractive terms to settlers irrespective of nationality, and this was followed by an influx of immigrants from the neighbouring islands, mainly French. By 1797, the year the island became British, the population had risen from 3,000 in 1782 to nearly 18,000 of whom over half were of African origin. During the nineteenth century the population increased steadily by natural increase and after emancipation rapidly when combined with immigration : between 1845 and 1917 over 150,000 immigrants from India, China and Madeira entered Trinidad and the population of the Colony (including Tobago) rose from 83,000 in 1851, the year of the first regular decennial census, to 333,000 in 1911. Since 1931 a rising birth rate and a falling death rate have produced a heavy natural increase. In 1931 the gap between the birth and death rates was 10 per thousand, the birth rate standing at 29.9 and the death rate at 19.9 per thousand. By 1945 the birth rate had risen to 39.5 and the death rate had fallen to 14.5 per thousand; the gap between them being thus

25 per thousand. The period of immigration has given way to a period of natural increase, but Trinidad still continues to be a destination for many immigrants from the neighbouring islands.

The number of births registered during 1951 was 23,804 of which 12,205 were boys, 11,598 were girls and 1 was of unknown sex. The birth rate was 36.99 in 1951 as compared with 37.82 in 1950 and 37.55 in 1949. For the five-year period 1947 to 1951 the mean rate was 38.26.

The number of deaths registered in 1951 was 7,815 of which 4,056 were males, 3,358 females and 1 of unknown sex. The death rate per thousand was 12.15 in 1951, 12.22 in 1950 and 12.25 in 1949. For the five-year period 1947 to 1951 the mean rate was 12.58. The number of children who died before completing their first year was 1,861. The death rate of children under 1 year per thousand live births, the infant mortality rate, was 78.18 as compared with 80.31 in 1950 and 79.98 in 1949. For the five-year period 1947 to 1951 the mean rate was 79.08. The principal causes of death were :—

	1949	1950	1951
Enteric fever	53	33	30
Influenza	21	13	5
Malaria	152	141	138
Dysentery	33	28	33
Pulmonary tuberculosis	516	470	416
Syphilis	36	49	38
Cancer	335	345	413
Cerebral haemorrhage and apoplexy	252	266	458
Infantile convulsions	18	16	9
Cardiac and valvular diseases... ..	600	615	895
Bronchitis	277	268	257
Broncho-pneumonia	310	277	315
Lobar pneumonia	97	74	87
Pneumonia (undefined)	76	86	86
Diarrhoea and enteritis	403	452	455
Ankylostomiasis	26	26	26
Nephritis	294	298	211
Diseases of the puerperal state	80	93	118
Diseases of early infancy	913	1,000	970
Old age	468	607	648

The number of marriages recorded during 1951 was 4,230 of which 3,261 were contracted under the Marriage Ordinance, Ch. 29. No. 2; 171 under the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance, Ch. 29. No. 4; and 798 under the Hindu Marriage Ordinance, No. 13 of 1945. The marriage rate per thousand of the entire population was 6.57 as compared with 6.01 in 1950 and 6.19 in 1949.

The 1946 census disclosed that the racial composition of the population (both sexes) was as follows : 47 per cent, African, 35 per cent, East Indian, 14 per cent mixed or coloured, 3 per cent. European, 1 per cent. Chinese.

The main religious groups were : Roman Catholic, 34 per cent.; Anglican, 24 per cent.; Hindu, 23 per cent and Muslim, 6 per cent.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT:

Available statistics show that employment throughout the year was at a higher level than in 1950, but some part of the apparent increase must be attributable to an improvement in the standard of reporting. In the last quarter of 1951 the total employment in the four major industries namely sugar, oil, shipping and asphalt and in central government, local government and semi-government services as well as on the United States Base was about 62,000 representing about 27 per cent. of the estimated employable population. Of this total government departments accounted for 23,411.

Among private employers the sugar companies continued to be the largest employers of labour, with a labour force of 21,843 workers in their fields and factories at the peak of the crop season. In the out-of-crop season the lowest number employed in any one fortnight was just over 15,000. The average numbers employed fortnightly in the crop season (January-June) and the out-of-crop season (July-December) were respectively 19,874 and 17,114 compared with 18,929 and 16,668 during the corresponding periods of 1950. This high level of employment during the year cannot be regarded as normal : heavy rains during the first quarter of the year which interfered with harvesting and grinding of the crop causing a larger than normal labour force to be employed from time to time to take full advantage of favourable weather spells. Moreover the employment figures shown by no means represent the real amount of employment provided by the industry. In addition there are estimated to be over 9,500 cane farmers, the majority of whom cultivate small acreages and who contribute about 40 per cent. of

the canes milled. It is to be noted that most of these cane farmers, apart from being employers of labour are themselves wage earners in the sugar industry and are to some extent included in the figures shown above.

No recent employment figures relating to other branches of agriculture are available. It was estimated that in 1948 about 16,000 workers were employed on the principal crops—cocoa, coconut and citrus.

The following employment statistics have been taken from the Government Statistician's report for the quarter ended 31st December, 1951.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Average Numbers Employed Quarterly—1951

Industries and Services	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Sugar Estates and Factories (manual employees only) ...	19,672	20,075	17,399	16,828
Oil (all employees) ...	15,352*	15,675*	16,063*	16,550*
Shipping Association (manual employees only) ...	301	407	397	284
Asphalt (all employees) ...	492	659	481	555
United States Base (all employees) ...	1,053	1,115	1,143	1,173
City and Borough Councils (manual employees only) ...	1,643	1,658	1,731	1,780
(all other employees) ...	232	232	231	234
Port Services Department (daily paid employees only) ...	1,220	1,257	1,592	1,397
Central Government Departments (excluding Port Services) (daily- paid employees only) ...	8,488	8,974	9,192	9,860
Central Government Departments† (all other employees) ...	12,984	13,198	13,207	13,551
Total ...	61,437	63,250	61,436	62,212

*These figures do not include members of the staff.

†Includes semi-governmental bodies (e.g. Central Water Distribution Authority).

There was a considerable number of workers employed in other industries and services such as general engineering, quarrying, electricity and water supply, building construction, the manufacture of clothing, ice, beer, stout, cigarettes, aerated drinks, furniture, bricks, tiles, soap and edible oil. This number was given in the 1946 census of population as 10,000. The census also estimated the number employed in the distributive trades at 7,000 and in domestic service at hotels, restaurants and private residences at 10,000. Having regard to the considerable increase in industrial and commercial activity since the census there is reason to believe that the numbers employed in these avenues have likewise increased.

The United States Naval Base at Chaguaramas continued to provide employment for local civilians and during the year maintained an average employment level of 1,121.

In July 100 workers were recruited from the Colony for short-term agricultural work on farms in the United States of America. By the end of the year 81 had returned.

Following advice from the Secretary of State on the difficulties experienced by persons migrating to the United Kingdom in search of employment, Government published in January an advisory notice to would-be emigrants from the Colony embodying the following requirements considered to be absolutely essential for successful migration:—

- (i) possession of proper qualifications to do work which is in demand in the United Kingdom.
- (ii) possession of enough money not only to pay for the passage but to live on until suitable employment has been found.
- (iii) a definite offer of living accommodation.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK:

Cultivation workers in agriculture are mainly paid on a task or piece-work basis and the sizes of tasks and systems of payment vary between estate and estate according to differences in conditions. Considerations such as the nature of the soil to be worked and the quality of the work required produce disparity in rates or sizes of tasks between field and field on the same estate.

Following the publication in January of wages regulation proposals by the Sugar Industry Wages Council, the sugar companies voluntarily applied the terms of the proposals from the commencement of the 1951 crop season in January, in advance of the coming into force of the contemplated Order. The Order implementing the proposals came into force from 1st June and fixed the statutory minimum remuneration (including attendance, output and war bonuses) in the industry as follows:—

- (i) The minimum rate of remuneration payable to all workers paid hourly, daily, by piece or by task employed in the fields and factories of the sugar industry to be the appropriate rate of remuneration prevailing in 1949 plus the increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paid by the employers in 1950 plus an additional increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the said 1949 rate of remuneration.
- (ii) The overtime rates payable to all workers in the industry enumerated in paragraph (i) above other than task and piece workers who work in excess of the normal eight (8) hours per day shall be at time and a half of the straight time rate for the additional hours worked.

In order to facilitate appreciation of the effect of the increases in wages, the 1949 rates for a few occupations are reproduced below. For convenience the industry is divided into two parts, the northern estates and the southern estates.

WAGE RATES—SUGAR INDUSTRY—1949

(a) *Factory Operations:*

Occupation	Range of Hourly Wage Rates (Including War Bonus)	
	Northern Estates (cents)	Southern Estates (cents)
Carpenter	25 -36	23 -29
Mason	22½ -36	22½ -30½
Labourer	14 -19	14 -19

WAGE RATES—SUGAR INDUSTRY—1949—*Continued*(b) *Field Operations (time work):*

Occupation	Range of Daily Wage Rates (Including War Bonus)	
	Northern Estates (cents)	Southern Estates (cents)
Tractor Driver	190-363	215-235
Groom	100-190	114-131

(c) *Field operations (task and piece work):*

Occupation	NORTHERN ESTATES			SOUTHERN ESTATES		
	Unit	Range of rates (cents)	War Bonus (cents)	Unit	Range of rates (cents)	War Bonus (cents)
Cane cutting ...	task	52	15	500 sq. ft.	4-18	15 (on every basic \$1.10 earned)
Cutlassing ...	task	52	15	do.	3½-11½	15 (on every basic 58c. earned)
Planting ...	task	52-65	15	do.	3½	15 (on every basic 73c. earned)

In addition to the above rates time workers of some companies received a bonus of 20 cents per day for attendance on 10 or more days per fortnight while task workers received a bonus for stipulated attendance or output or both.

In the other branches of agriculture work is generally performed on a task and piece-work basis and the sizes of tasks and systems of payment vary widely between estates depending on the nature

of the crop, the quality of work required and other considerations. The number of hours worked per day depends largely on the inclination of the worker and the availability of work and as a result there are wide variations in average earnings. In the principal crops—cocoa, coconut, citrus and coffee—the daily wage rates of men employed by time ranged from about \$1.00 to \$2.66 and of women from 80 cents to \$1.82. The average daily earnings of men employed on task work ranged from about \$1.20 to \$3.60 and of women from 80 cents to \$1.70. The number of hours worked per day by both time and task workers ranged from 4 to 8.

In the asphalt industry the range of basic wages remained unchanged at 32–48 cents, 30–32 cents, 27–30 cents per hour for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers respectively, but the cost-of-living allowance which at the end of 1950 was 6 cents per hour increased to 9 cents. The increase of 3 cents in the cost-of-living allowance was made up of 2 cents based on rises in the cost-of-living index figure in August, September and November, plus an ex-gratia cost-of-living allowance of 1 cent granted from 1st October by agreement between the workers' and employers' organisations in the industry. An 8-hour day was observed.

In the asphalt industry the range of basic wages remained unchanged at 26–42 cents, 24–26 cents and 21–24 cents per hour for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers respectively, but the cost-of-living allowance increased to 15 cents. The increase of 3 cents in the cost-of-living allowance was made up in a similar manner to that in the oil industry, the ex-gratia allowance of 1 cent in October being granted by the Company in keeping with its policy to pay equivalent rates to those in the oil industry. An 8-hour day was observed.

The basic wage scales of Government manual workers remained unchanged, but that part of wages paid as a cost-of-living allowance increased by 16 cents per day during the course of the year. At 31st December the rates of wages, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance, for an 8-hour day were:

\$2.66–\$3.83 for skilled,

\$2.40–\$2.99 for semi-skilled, and

\$2.19–\$2.53 for unskilled.

The cost-of-living allowance payable to dockers employed by the Port Services Department increased similarly and in addition they were granted an ex-gratia allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour from 1st October by agreement between their union and the Department. At 31st December their rate per 8-hour day, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance, was \$4.08.

The basic wages of stevedores employed by members of the Shipping Association of Trinidad remained unchanged at 42 cents an hour, but the cost-of-living allowance which at the end of 1950 was 12 cents an hour increased to 16 cents. The increase of 4 cents in the cost-of-living allowance was made up of four normal increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent an hour base on rises in the cost-of-living index figure at 1st May, 1st August, 1st September and 1st October plus an ex-gratia cost-of-living allowance of 2 cents an hour granted from 1st October by agreement between the union and the employers' association.

Owing to the steady increase in the cost of living since the consolidation of salaries and temporary war allowances of Civil Servants under the 1949 regrading scheme the Civil Service Association made representations to Government to have the allowance reinstituted. As a result of these representations Government from 1st August introduced a cost-of-living allowance calculated on a percentage basis ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. on all salaries up to \$2,400 per annum for every 10-point rise in the cost-of-living index number above 227, on all salaries exceeding \$2,400 but not exceeding \$4,800 per annum a flat rate of \$48.00 per annum and on salaries exceeding \$4,800 a flat rate of \$36.00 per annum. One of the underlying principles was that the allowance should bear an inverse relation to salary grades thus affording the maximum relief possible to officers in the lower salary brackets who were feeling most severely the increased cost of living.

In August Government issued a public statement in the press urging all employers of labour whose wages and salary scales were not already linked to the cost of living index, to consider the possibility of granting increases in salary and wages or of paying bonuses to meet the recent increases in the cost of living. During

the year under review a number of individual employers both in industry and commerce granted increases of varying amounts either on their own initiative or as a result of representations from trade unions.

In February Government issued a new "Fair Wages Clause" for inclusion in all Government contracts. The new clause differs from the former in that contractors and sub-contractors are now required to post notices informing workers of their rates of wages and conditions of work, to keep wages and time sheets or work sheets to be made available for inspection by persons authorised by Government to inspect them, to recognise the right of employees to be members of registered trade unions. It also requires the contractor to obtain permission to assign or transfer any part of his contract and places on him the responsibility for the observance of the "Fair Wages Clause" by his sub-contractors. It further provides that in the event of any question as to the observance of the "Fair Wages Clause" the matter shall be referred to the Head of the Labour Department and failing settlement to arbitration, and that contractors or sub-contractors who contravene the "Fair Wages Clause" shall cease to be approved as such for any period Government may decide.

COST OF LIVING

There was a considerable rise in the cost of living as shown by increases in the cost of living index. The first increase occurred on March 31st when the index number showed a two-point rise on the figure 233 obtaining at 31st December, 1950, and levelled out for the ensuing 4 months. Thereafter it continued to rise steeply, moving to 240 on 1st August, 246 on 1st September, 249 on 1st October and 251 on 1st November. The index number remained unchanged at 251 for the remainder of the year. The following increases were recorded in the groups comprising the index: food—20 points, rent—no change, clothing—25 points, fuel, light and washing—12 points and household equipment and tools—23 points. The index is intended to measure the changes in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living estimated to have been prevailing in 1935 among the working class community. Commencing from January, 1952, however, this index will be

replaced by a new Index of Retail Prices which will include a much larger number of items and will be different in the method of construction. The new Index of Retail Prices will not be related to the old Cost of Living Index. During the second quarter of the year increases in the landed cost of a number of subsidised items were offset by raising the subsidies, but as landed costs continued to rise rapidly, it soon became apparent that further increases in subsidies could not be maintained to hold down retail prices to the level prevailing in earlier months. Consequently in the following quarters it became necessary to reduce the level of subsidisation to approximately that existing at the beginning of the second quarter.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Commissioner of Labour heads the Labour Department which includes a Factory Inspectorate, an Electrical Inspectorate, a Labour Inspectorate and a Labour Bureau. In addition to the Commissioner the permanent establishment consists of a Deputy Commissioner of Labour, a Senior Labour Officer, three Labour Officers, a Chief Electric Inspector, nine Electric Inspectors, a Senior Factory Inspector, two Factory Inspectors, one Labour Inspector, one Principal Officer (Labour Bureau Manager) 15 clerks and five messengers.

The functions of the department include the fostering of proper relations in industry, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, the compilation of cost of living index numbers, the inspection of factories and electrical installations, the administration of employment exchange services, the enforcement of labour and minimum wage legislation and the maintenance of machinery to assist in the resettlement of ex-servicemen in civilian life.

TRADE UNIONS

At the end of 1951 there were 51 trade unions registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions of which number 9 were registered during the year. In addition 14 unions were in course of formation at the end of the year. Perhaps the most significant development in trade union organisation was in the field of commerce with the coming into being of two unions catering for clerical and commercial

workers. This development coming as it does when the question of the establishment of wages council machinery in the distributive trades is engaging the attention of Government augurs well for the future, for it provides an organised body capable of representing the interests of employees in these trades and taking an active part in the operation of the machinery. Among other unions registered during the year was a transport workers' council membership in which is open to unions catering mainly for workers engaged in transport undertakings. On the whole the movement can be said to be progressing; overlapping which up till recently has been a major problem is gradually reducing. There is a continuing tendency for a number of small organisations to mushroom-up overnight and fade with equal rapidity, but the solid core of the movement is still showing signs of lusty life and slow but steady growth. Now in about its fourteenth year the movement continues to occupy a prominent place in the industrial, economic and political life of the Colony. Unions are to be found in the principal industries and services of the Colony and are represented among the members of the Legislative, Municipal, Borough and County Councils, Local Health Authorities, Statutory Boards and Committees. In April the Minister of Labour emphasised in a statement to the Press on labour policy that it was Government's desire that the relations between labour and management should be governed and regulated by collective agreements voluntarily negotiated between associations of employers and workers which are sufficiently representative of both sides of industry to be able to bargain with each other as equals and partners in the industrial life of the Colony and that with this end in view Government's policy was aimed at encouraging the development of a sound trade union movement in which the leaders and members fully appreciated their responsibilities to one another and to the community as a whole.

There was frequent intercourse between the local and international trade union movement, beginning in January with a visit of Mr. C. P. Alexander, President of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union to Mexico to attend the inaugural conference of the West Region of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In May Mr. George Woodcock, Assistant General Secretary to the British Trades Union Congress, visited the Colony

and attended the Regional Caribbean Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The conference which comprised delegates of several trade unions in the Caribbean area was addressed by His Excellency the Governor, and the Minister of Labour. Mr. Woodcock was returning to the United Kingdom from the Dominican Republic which he visited with a delegation of the Inter-American Regional Organisation as an appointee of the I.C.F.T.U. Mr. A. Puckerin, General Secretary of the Railway Workers' Trade Union attended the Second World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held in Milan from 4th to 12th July, as a delegate of the Trinidad and Tobago Transport Workers' Council. Following an offer received by the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union through the British Trades Union Congress for a nominee of the Union to take a course with the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, Mr. S. F. Worrell, General Secretary of the Union attended the course. Arranged by the I.L.O. under its system of internship, the course aimed at allowing persons chosen by workers' or employers' organisations and Governments to study the aims, methods and work of the International Labour Organisation and was granted to the United Kingdom for the benefit of Unions in the non-metropolitan territories of the Caribbean area. In May Mr. Quintin O'Connor, General Secretary of the Federated Workers' Trade Union, went to Antigua to attend a Board of Inquiry as adviser to the Antigua Trades and Labour Union. Mr. J. F. Rojas, President General of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, left the Colony for the United Kingdom and the United States of America to hold discussions with trade union officials and to collect information which might be of use to the Union in their forthcoming wage negotiations with the Oilfields Employers' Association on the expiry of the current agreement in August, 1952.

Wages and conditions of employment in the oil and port transport industries continued to be governed by collective agreements. In the asphalt industry since the rupture of relationships between the British Empire Workers, Peasants and Ratepayers' Union and the main Company in the industry, wages and conditions of work are not now subject to joint negotiations but continue to be kept in line with those in the oil industry.

Organisation in the sugar industry has not made any significant advance in spite of the advent of a new union and an attempt at fusion with another union in the industry. Wages have become subject to statutory regulation under the Wages Councils Ordinance. (See under Wages and Hours of Work). In the other branches of agriculture with the exception of Government and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, wages and conditions of work have never been regulated, but during the year some progress was made in the coconut industry. The Federated Workers' Trade Union gained recognition of the principal estate owners as bargaining agent on behalf of their employees and proceeded to negotiate on wages and conditions of work. This matter is dealt with in greater detail in a subsequent paragraph.

The Civil Service Association continued to enjoy recognition as the representative body to bargain on general matters on behalf of monthly paid pensionable and provident fund employees of Government. Whitley Councils functioned throughout the Civil Service and the Colony Whitley Council continued to deal with matters of a general nature affecting civil servants. In spite of the break away of some members of two of its branches, namely the Postmen's branch and the Mental Hospital Branch, on the grounds of inadequate representation, and the attempt at formation of two independent unions catering for Postmen and Mental Hospital Workers, the Association continued to be largely representative of the Civil Service as a whole.

There was a change in the organisation of teachers which might very well prove to be a set back to their old ambition to have joint negotiating machinery established in the profession. A number of Hindu teachers seceded from the Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union, the only teachers' organisation registered as a trade union, and formed themselves into a new union—The Hindu Teachers' Union of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Federated Workers' Trade Union continued to be recognised by Government as bargaining agent on behalf of its daily paid employees in departments other than the Port Services where the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union operates.

In quasi Government departments as well as in municipal, statutory and private undertakings trade union membership continued to be divided among the general labour unions (mainly the Federated Workers' Trade Union) and smaller unions whose membership is confined to the establishment of a single employer or to one craft.

In the port transport industry the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union continued to enjoy recognition both by Government and private employers and wages and conditions of work continued to be regulated by agreements between the union and employers.

LABOUR DISPUTES:

In the Sugar industry two strikes were recorded during the year; one beginning on 27th February and continuing till 5th March involved directly and indirectly some 300 workers and a loss of 1,800 man-days, and resulted from the dissatisfaction of carters with the rates paid for the haulage of canes. The second, in March, was a trivial affair of one day's duration involving about 40 cutters and an estimated loss of 40 man-days.

There were a number of stoppages on coconut estates all but one of which took place in the Cedros-Icacos district. The stoppages arose from a variety of causes and although a trade union entered into the picture in some instances the strikes could hardly be regarded as organised. The total time lost was somewhere over 1,000 man-days. The owners of the principal coconut estates in the Cedros-Icacos and Nariva-Cocal areas granted recognition to the Federated Workers Trade Union as bargaining agent on behalf of their employees. Negotiations between the parties on wages and general working conditions were conducted under the auspices of the Labour Department at a number of meetings held during the latter half of the year and agreement was reached on the hours of work for daily paid employees, overtime rates, annual vacation leave, provision of protective gear and certain welfare facilities as well as the rates of pay of certain classes of workers. Agreement could not, however, be reached on the wage rates of the majority of the workers and the parties agreed to report their differences to the Governor for reference to arbitration under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance.

A minor incident on 12th April at a large oil refinery formed the nucleus of a major issue which for a while appeared to threaten the structure of industrial relations in the oil industry. A stoppage of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours duration by 62 welders employed by a firm of contractors to the main refinery operators, followed the dismissal of a welder and was temporarily settled by his reinstatement. There followed, however, an attempt by the Trinidad and Tobago Welders' Association, a recently formed union, to make representations on behalf of their members who they claimed were being victimised and to initiate negotiations on wages and conditions of work with the employers on behalf of welders in their employ, but this was resisted on the grounds that the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union was already recognised in the industry for purposes of bargaining and that the conditions observed were in accordance with the joint agreement covering the industry. On 23rd April the Association called a strike of the welders employed by the contracting firm in an effort to force recognition, and this was followed two days later by a sympathy strike of welders employed by the principal firm. The employers by various expedients managed to maintain production and by 21st May conditions had returned to normal. The estimated time lost was 1,800 man-days. Towards the end of the year a dispute between the Oilfields Employers' Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union over the dismissal of a workman failed to be settled by the normal conciliation machinery for the industry and the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. By the end of the year the arbitrator had not yet been appointed.

Two stoppages of work occurred among employees of a firm operating a passenger transport service, and together involved a loss of about 128 man-days. The first, an unorganised stoppage by 14 mechanics and carpenters in protest against the retrenchment of workers and working conditions, lasted from 10th to 11th February. Work was resumed on the intervention of an officer of the Labour Department who arranged for a meeting between the employers and workers' representatives. About six weeks later the Coloured Republican Workers' Trade Union, a new organisation claiming to represent the firm's employees, addressed the firm demanding a meeting within 72 hours to discuss

its claim for wage increases and improvement in the conditions of work. The management failed to meet the union and a strike of about 50 drivers, conductors and regulators was called on 24th March. On the intervention of the Labour Department resumption was secured about 26th March on the understanding that the parties would meet to resolve their differences in conference. Negotiations were commenced but before they had reached finality the ownership of the undertaking changed and by agreement between the new management and the Union negotiations were suspended for six months to facilitate reorganisation. Reorganisation of the undertaking brought about changes in wages and working conditions and the union did not pursue the matter.

A general labour union which has been concentrating on organising workers employed in laundry services was involved in abortive stoppages at two of the foremost laundries. The first stoppage began on 12th March when 40 to 50 unionists at one firm ceased work in protest against the dismissal of a worker. The Union entered the dispute in support of the strikers, but eventually apologised to the Company and work was resumed on 17th March after a loss of 189 man-days. Negotiations had been underway between this Union and another large laundry under the auspices of the Labour Department on the Union's claim for increased wages for employees, and agreement had been reached that the question of a general increase in wages would be considered if and when the scheduled prices for laundering were increased by the Price Control Committee which was then being approached by the Company for that purpose. Notwithstanding this agreement the Union resorted to strike action in order to force the Company's hands and on 26th July called a lightning strike of 107 of the Company's 200 employees. The Company stood firm and the Union sought the intervention first of the Labour Department and in turn of the Minister of Labour and the Governor. In all the circumstances Government felt that the Union had acted irresponsibly and therefore was not prepared to support it. A final appeal to the Trades Union Council to which the Union is affiliated also failed. Instead the Trades Union Council approached the employers with a view to their permitting the workers to resume under the former conditions. By 13th August full operations

had been resumed with 46 re-employed strikers and 57 new workers. It is estimated that 1,926 man-days were lost. The Minister of Labour in refusing the request of the Union for his intervention took the opportunity to re-affirm his pronouncement on Government's labour policy issued through the Press in April and reported elsewhere in this report.

On 14th December a minor stoppage involving 32 workers occurred at the bottling works of a firm manufacturing aerated waters. Resumption was secured on the same day and at a conference arranged by the Labour Department the dispute which arose from the failure of the firm to pay a customary annual bonus was resolved.

Government implemented the majority of the recommendations of an *ad hoc* Conciliation Board which was set up by the Governor in 1950 following a dispute resulting in a stoppage of work by the nursing staff of the Mental Hospital. The changes affected salaries, grading, scope of duties and the provision of uniforms and laundry allowances. Because it would have been impolitic to consider the revision of salaries in isolation from the health service in general, Government appointed a Salary Revision Committee to consider the salaries of all nursing staff throughout the Health Department, priority to be given to the recommendations of the Conciliation Board on the regrading of salaries of the Mental Hospital Staff and the following scales submitted in an interim report of the Committee became effective from 1st January, 1951:—

Staff Nurse	...	\$540-60-720-60-960 per annum
Ward Sister	...	} \$960-96-1,248-96-1,680 per annum
Senior Nurse (male)	...	

LABOUR LEGISLATION:

The Factories (Welfare) Regulations, 1951, made under the Factories Ordinance, 1946, were published in April. The Regulations relate to the supply of drinking water, washing facilities, accommodation for clothing, facilities for sitting, first aid measures, temperature control, removal of dust or fumes and protection of the eyes in certain processes. They apply to factories, building operations and works of engineering construction, electrical stations, docks, wharves, quays and warehouses as defined in the Ordinance.

The Factories (Electricity) Regulations, 1951, made under the Factories Ordinance, 1946, came into operation on 26th April. The Regulations are modelled on the United Kingdom Regulations for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of Electricity, 1908, as amended by the Electricity (Factories Act) Special Regulations of 1944. They are intended to protect persons employed in factories from electrical dangers and apply equally to other premises falling within the scope of the Factories Ordinance.

The Wages Councils (Wages Regulation Proposals) (Notices) Regulations, 1951, were issued under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1949, to provide for the publication of Wages Regulation proposals in the *Royal Gazette*.

The first Wages Regulation Order under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1949, entitled the Wages Regulation (Sugar Industry) Order, 1951, took effect from 1st June (*See Wages and Hours of Work*).

The Estate Police Association (Branch Boards) Elections Regulations, 1951, made under the Supplemental Police Ordinance, Ch. 11. No. 2, were issued in January. The Regulations outline the procedure to be followed for the first elections to the Branch Boards of the Estate Police Association, subsequent elections to be governed by Regulations to be made by the Branch Boards themselves.

An Ordinance entitled the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee (Incorporation) Ordinance, 1951, was enacted as No. 40 of 1951. The Ordinance incorporated the members of the Committee appointed to control and administer the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund established under the Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948, thus enabling them to hold property on mortgage as security for the repayment of loans made from the fund.

The Committee appointed in 1949 by His Excellency the Governor to consider the revision of existing legislation governing workmen's compensation continued its deliberations during the year. The Committee held six meetings in 1951.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN:

The Resettlement Advisory Committee continued to attend to the resettlement of ex-service personnel and during the year the sum of \$8,064.00 was expended on various forms of assistance

approved by the Committee. The greater part of this amount was devoted to assisting ex-servicemen engaged in farming on allotments in Land Settlements at Maracas, Cunupia, Brooklyn, Louis D'Or and Allandale by way of subsistence grants and advances to improve their holdings and purchase livestock. About fifteen persons received such assistance.

A few ex-servicemen returned to the Colony after the completion of approved courses of training in the United Kingdom and were assisted to secure employment and otherwise settle themselves. Two ex-members of the Royal Air Force were aided in securing employment and were given advances to assist in re-establishing homes. Another who was being trained locally as a surveyor successfully completed his training and secured employment with Government. The Committee met the cost of applying an artificial limb to an injured ex-serviceman.

The Labour Bureau continued to give priority to ex-servicemen registered as unemployed and during the year secured places for a number of them in the lower ranks of the Government service mainly as messengers and customs guards.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The main heads of revenue and expenditure in 1951 were:—

REVENUE 1951		EXPENDITURE 1951	
	\$		\$
Customs and Excise ...	19,315,294	Public Debt ...	2,114,094
Licences and Internal Revenue ...	3,896,329	Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,101,688
Tax on Incomes ...	22,348,502	Education ...	5,025,368
Reimbursements ...	1,670,977	Health ...	5,460,198
Forests, Lands and Petroleum ...	7,015,764	Miscellaneous Services ...	2,472,806
		Police ...	3,026,457
		Works and Hydraulics	
		Annually Recurrent ...	6,689,084
		Works and Hydraulics	
		Extraordinary ...	2,396,318
		Railways and Telegraphs	2,982,811
		Social Assistance ...	522,966
		Subventions ...	2,272,710
		Special Services ...	4,394,157

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony in 1951 compared with previous years was :—

			1949	1950	1951
			\$	\$	\$
Revenue	...	...	50,877,074	50,619,151	59,186,809
Expenditure	...	...	42,329,867	50,430,561	52,868,842

PUBLIC DEBT:

The public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1951, was \$53,976,496, made up as under:—

(A) Local Loan

			\$	
Debentures issued under Ord. 15 of 1920	...		2,880	
Debentures issued under Ord. 15 of 1918	...		1,440	
Debentures issued under Ord. 41 of 1931	...		2,348,160	
Holders of Savings Certificates—Ord. 3 of 1941			1,555,546	
Holders of Free of Interest Certificates— Ord. 3 of 1941	...	...	150	
Debentures issued under Ordinance 3 of 1941			1,769,664	
Debentures issued under Ord. 27 of 1941 and 23 of 1942	...	...	3,101,664	
Debentures issued under Ord. 3 of 1944	...		5,006,592	\$13,786,096

(B) External Loan

3½% Inscribed Stock issued under Ord. 41 of 1931	...	...	4,968,000	
3% Stock issued under Ord. 3 of 1934	...		8,016,000	
3% Stock issued under Ord. 46/1945 and 3/1948	...	...	15,206,400	
3% Stock issued under Ord. 46/1945 and 3/1948, 41/1946 and 11/1951	...	...	12,000,000	\$40,190,400
				<u>\$53,976,496</u>

STATEMENT OF THE BALANCES (EXCLUDING SPECIFIC FUNDS) OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT 31ST DEC., 1951

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	\$	c.	\$		\$	c.	\$
<i>Deposits:—</i>				<i>Advances:—</i>			
Postmaster General	...	55,342 43		Industries	...	1,440 28	
Miscellaneous	...	1,866,694 09½	1,922,036 52½	Public Officers	...	1,034,580 20	
Drafts and Remittances	...	...	4,462 20	Other Administrations	...	405,432 07	
Government Currency Notes	...	...	336,508 04	General	...	6,482,581 25	7,924,033 80
Overdraft—Trade Commissioner, Canada	...	...	8,672 74	Imprests	...	...	23,733 72
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE	\$	c.	\$	War Expenditure Suspense Account,	...	...	230 40
Balance at 1st Jan., 1951		28,783,473 90½		Naval 1950	...	...
Receipts—1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1951		59,186,809 26½		Investments—Surplus Funds		5,180,637 04	
Expenditure—1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1951		52,868,842 80		Cash Balances	...	5,865,467 41½	
Surplus	...	6,317,966 46½		Barclays Bank Fixed Deposit	...	16,000,000 00	
				Joint Colonial Fund	...	11,169,600 00	
				Special Coin Reserve	...	139,296 00	
				Remittances between Chests	...	17,115 57	
						38,372,116 02½	
Deduct Net Depreciation of Securities	...	452,479 82		<i>Deduct:—</i>			
General Revenue Balance	...	34,648,960 55		Balance of Specific Funds in hands of Accountant General	...	9,399,473 89	28,972,642 13½
							\$36,920,640 05½

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS DEPOSITED WITH THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COLONY)—DECEMBER, 1951

	Cash Deposited		Investments		Cash in hand of Accountant General		Cash due to Accountant General	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Administrator General Investment Account	86	40	86	40	—	—	—	—
Coastal Steamers Depreciation Fund	577,281	98	527,281	98	50,000	00	—	—
Cocoa Pool	3,572	17	—	—	3,572	17	—	—
Cocoa Pool—1947-1948	1,914	08	—	—	1,914	08	—	—
Cocoa Pool—1949-1950	45,979	62	—	—	45,979	62	—	—
Cocoa Pool—1951	16,902	42	—	—	16,902	42	—	—
Cocoa Pool—Unallocated	30,836	68	—	—	30,836	68	—	—
Colonial Development and Welfare	87,141	00	—	—	87,141	00	—	—
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	239,247	40	231,927	65	7,319	75	—	—
Hydraulics Renewals Fund	336,165	60	259,029	24	77,136	36	—	—
Land Assurance Fund	52,874	50	52,289	08	585	42	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund	30,388	68	22,784	08	7,604	60	—	—
Montreal Trust Company	10,000	00	10,000	00	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Office and Conservation Board	112,033	56	110,633	56	1,400	00	—	—
Petroleum Office (San F'do.) Bonus to Staff	4,919	80	4,356	18	563	62	—	—
Port Services Launches Depreciation Fund	27,190	10	22,465	10	4,725	00	—	—
Post Office Savings Bank	11,217,398	25	11,183,753	04	33,645	21	—	—
Provident Fund	1,496,825	51	1,190,813	50	306,012	01	—	—
Public Officers' Guarantee Account	20,501	32	20,073	53	427	79	—	—
Public Trustee	508,118	78	368,135	98	139,982	80	—	—
Railway Depreciation Fund	685,670	49	511,596	96	174,073	53	—	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	34,459	20	33,294	26	1,164	94	—	—
Carried forward	15,539,507	54	14,548,520	54	990,987	00	—	—

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS DEPOSITED WITH THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COLONY)—DECEMBER, 1951—*Continued*

	Cash Deposited	Investments	Cash in hand of Accountant General	Cash due to Accountant General
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brought forward	15,539,507 54	14,548,520 54	990,987 00	—
Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund	1,370,728 39	1,243,340 80	127,387 59	—
Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation Fund	3,432,277 54	3,147,498 30	284,779 24	—
Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund	677,760 32	325,666 06	352,094 26	—
Trinidad Assurance Company Ordinance, 1943	332,040 00	332,040 00	—	—
Tugs and Dredgers Depreciation Fund	291,597 96	209,362 28	82,235 68	—
Wharf Equipment Renewals Fund	96,832 30	84,036 30	12,796 00	—
Wooden Buildings in Wharf Area—Renewal Fund	61,360 00	—	61,360 00	—
Cocoa Subsidy Fund (Investments)	3,627,636 66	3,488,210 82	139,425 84	—
Cocoa Subsidy Fund	998,846 61½	—	998,846 61½	—
Reward Funds	1,476 32½	—	1,476 32½	—
Loans Balances	6,348,085 34	—	6,348,085 34	—
Total	\$32,778,148 99	\$23,378,675 10	\$9,399,473 89	—
Deduct	—	—	—	—
Balance of Specific Funds in hands of Accountant General	—	—	\$9,399,473 89	—

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THE YIELD OF EACH

1—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE						1951
<i>Customs:—</i>						\$
Import Duties	...	...	...	...	...	13,121,085
Export Duties—Tax on asphalt or pitch	...	...	...	...	...	127,288
Fines and Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	3,266
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	22,384
Charges for Warehouse Storage	...	...	...	...	...	67,045
<i>Excise:—</i>						
Rum and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	4,121,072
Charges for Warehouse Storage	...	...	...	...	...	90,500
Beer Duty	...	...	...	...	...	145,922
Oil (Petrol and Kerosene)	...	...	...	...	...	1,454,567
Delivery Tax on Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Copra Products	...	...	...	...	...	148,454
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	12,629
Trade Duty	...	...	...	...	...	—
2—LICENCES AND INTERNAL REVENUE						
Liquor Licences	...	...	...	...	...	399,462
Lands and Buildings Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	640,389
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	1,090,698
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>						
Banks, broadcasting, cinema, dogs, firearms, hucksters, pawnbrokers, sweepstakes, Trinidad Consolidated Telephones Co. Ltd., &c.						546,579
<i>Fines and Forfeitures:—</i>						
Supreme Court, Magistrate's Courts, Petty Civil Courts, Food Controller						332,189
<i>Post Office</i>						
Postage and Revenue Stamps, poundage on Postal orders, commission on money orders and inland postal orders						1,123,462

CUSTOMS TARIFF:

The Customs Tariff consists of three Schedules: (i) table of specific and *ad valorem* duties with British preferential (including Canadian tariff) and general tariff rates, (ii) list of exemptions from duty and (iii) lists of prohibited and restricted articles.

INCOME TAX:

This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, i.e., after deductions for wife, children, life insurance premiums, dependent allowances and covenants, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of limited liability companies, a flat rate of 40 per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life insurance companies pay a flat rate of 15 per cent. on the chargeable income.

The following statement shows the incidence of the tax on individuals at varying rates of income and on companies.

Number of taxpayers assessed to tax under each class with incomes as classified	Rate of Tax on the \$1	Tax charged on the entire incomes falling under each of the classes enumerated in Column (1) subject to relief in respect of tax collected at the source and double taxation.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<i>Cents</i>	\$ c.
4,938 not exceeding \$ 1,000	10	188,022 50
1,802 exceeds \$ 1,000 and not 2,000	12	276,096 32
992 do. 2,000 do. 3,000	16	295,407 52
586 do. 3,000 do. 4,000	20	277,253 80
367 do. 4,000 do. 5,000	28	261,266 68
220 do. 5,000 do. 6,000	30	220,062 80
325 do. 6,000 do. 10,000	35	564,050 15
109 do. 10,000 do. 14,000	40	346,908 00
66 do. 14,000 do. 18,000	45	322,465 65
39 do. 18,000 do. 22,000	55	266,185 25
43 do. 22,000 do. 28,000	65	430,105 25
31 do. 28,000 do. 60,000	75	561,660 75
— do. 60,000 do. 66,000	85	—
7 do. 66,000 do. —	90	642,545 40
7 Life Insurance Companies	15%	53,398 50
299 Other Companies	40%	19,613,678 80
Fines—Section 9 (5) Ordinance, 25 of 1941 ...	—	612 90
9,831 Total Tax ...	...	\$24,319,720 27

The net tax collected in 1951 inclusive of arrears was \$22,348,502.18 compared with \$17,504,405 collected in 1950.

ESTATE DUTY:

A tax is imposed on all property real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Estate duty* which is charged on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate; and
- (ii) *Succession duty* charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor.

The duties collected in 1951 amounted to \$482,277 compared with \$464,813 collected in 1950.

STAMP DUTIES:

This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein.

The amount collected in 1951 was \$277,145 compared with \$241,046 collected in 1950.

SWEEPSTAKE TAX:

A tax is levied and collected on every ticket sold in connection with any lottery or sweepstake organised and controlled by the Turf Club or by any racing club or association holding any race meeting recognized by the Trinidad Turf Club.

Such duty is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Pari-Mutuel takings, and 10 per cent. on the Forecast Pool. In respect of sweepstakes the duty levied is .02 cents on every 12 cents or part thereof and the duty on the Consolation lottery is .03 cents on every 12 cents or part thereof and also on the lottery in connection with the White Hat.

The amount collected in 1951 was \$429,934 compared with \$435,161 collected in 1950.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX:

This is a tax at the rate of 10 per cent. of the price of admission to cinematograph entertainments.

The amount collected in 1951 was \$127,587 compared with \$111,113 collected in 1950.

POOL BETTING TAX:

This is a duty at the rate of 10 per cent. of the total sum collected on account of Pool Betting and an additional 5 per cent. of the balance after deduction of the duty from the total sum collected.

The amount collected in 1951 was \$5,888.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Monetary unit: B.W.I. dollar (B.W.I. \$4.80 = £1 sterling)

Currency Circulation at 31st December, 1951:—

British Caribbean Notes	...	\$15,875,000
Trinidad Government Notes	...	6,064,852
		<u>\$21,939,852</u>

On 1st August, 1951, Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad currency notes in circulation were taken over by the Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group), and, on 15th August, 1951, withdrawal of these three Government Note Issues commenced. British Caribbean Currency Notes of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$100 denominations were issued in exchange. From that date also Messrs. Barclay's Bank (D.C. and O.) voluntarily surrendered its right under charter to issue notes. The other Banks were debarred from doing so by legislation enacted in the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Territories.

Banks operating in territory: —

Barclays Bank (Port-of-Spain (2), San Fernando, Chaguanas Agency, Scarborough (Tobago))

Royal Bank of Canada (Port-of-Spain)

Canadian Bank of Commerce (Port-of-Spain)

Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd. (Port-of-Spain)

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Port-of-Spain)

Trinidad Stock and Bond Exchange (Port-of-Spain)—
investment securities only.

Chapter 5: Commerce

COMMODITY CONTROL:

Import and export control was continued during the year 1951. The Token Import Scheme which was announced during the last quarter of 1950 was introduced. With the United States of America the scheme was off to a late start owing to difficulties which had arisen over the allocation of the available amounts among local traders but as soon as these difficulties were overcome the scheme operated smoothly. No difficulties were experienced with Canada. A very considerable measure of relaxation of control on imports was effected by the introduction in the last quarter of a World Open General Licence for a limited number of items. By this means any person was permitted to import a limited number of commodities from any country without a specific import licence. In October a further measure of relaxation was announced exempting from import licence any goods other than a limited list consigned from and originating in any country other than certain stated countries.

Exportations still remained subject to control. However, in the fourth quarter cotton piece goods, apparel, sheets, pillow cases, blankets were added to the list of items which Tourists are permitted to take out of the Colony without having to obtain licences.

During the year it was decided to discontinue the bulk purchasing of frozen meat and dried salted fish. Dried salted fish was placed under World Open General Licence. Government continued to purchase in bulk and to distribute the following items of foodstuffs: canned corned beef, pickled beef, cooking butter, flour, sweetened condensed milk, pickled porkstuffs and rice. The bulk buying of caustic soda was also resumed during the second quarter of the year.

Difficulties were experienced during the year in obtaining supplies of pickled meats and cooking butter.

Consumer rationing of rice was continued in 1951. During the year the scheme entered its fifth year of operation and new ration cards, which were prepared and issued to consumers during the first quarter, were brought into use. The rice ration was maintained at 1 lb. per person per week. The price of the ration was also held at 8 cents throughout the year.

FOOD SUBSIDIES:

During the year the following items continued to be subsidised: flour, cooking butter, condensed milk, imported rice, dried salted fish, pickled beef, pickled porkstuffs and canned corned beef.

If these subsidies had not been provided, the following average increases in the retail selling prices for the year would have been experienced: flour— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; cooking butter—22 cents per lb.; condensed milk— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 14 oz. tin; imported rice— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.; dried salted fish— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; pickled beef—1 cent per lb.; pickled porkstuffs— $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; and canned corned beef—6 cents per 12 oz. tin.

The expenditure on subsidies for 1951 was \$3,752,000 from general revenue and \$397,914 from the Import and Export Department's trading account compared with \$3,362,240 and \$118,503 respectively for 1950.

ANTI-BLACK MARKET MEASURES:

The Black Market Board continued to operate during 1951. Complaints totalling 1,325 were laid by officers of the Import and Export Department. 1,202 convictions were obtained and fines amounting to \$34,666 were imposed. The comparable figures for 1950 were: 1,238 complaints, 1,130 convictions and \$19,000 in fines.

OVERSEAS TRADE:

From the beginning of 1951 the data relating to the overseas trade of the Colony have been prepared on the basis of the Standard International Classification List of the United Nations. This change in classification, as well as some other minor changes which have also been introduced, has resulted in a break in the historical comparability of published trade figures but adjustments have been made, partly by estimation, for the last few years.

The total value of overseas trade in 1951 reached the record figure of \$433,000,000, which was over \$88,000,000 more than the total value recorded in 1950. There was however a net deficit of over \$4 million on the year's balance of visible trade representing a reversal of the position obtained during 1950 when a favourable balance of nearly \$8 million was secured. Details are as follows (in \$000 B.W.I.):—

	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$
Domestic exports	131,920	167,722	207,051
Re-exports	5,646	8,567	7,456
Total exports (including est. parcel post)	137,566	176,289	214,507
Total imports	153,776	168,435	218,639
Balance of visible trade... ..	— 16,210	+ 7,854	— 4,132

Comparative statements of the principal exports and imports during 1950, 1951 are given at the end of this chapter.

TERMS OF TRADE:

Rough indices of the average values of imports and exports have been calculated for the principal items of imports and exports only. These indices, based on the first quarter of 1951 as 100, show that the index of average value of imports rose to 115.4 while the index of average value of exports fell to 98.0. The ratio

of these two indices, which is 118, indicates that the terms of trade deteriorated seriously by no less than 18 per cent. during the year.

EXPORTS:

The total value of all exports (including non-commercial merchandise) for the year 1951 was \$214.7 million which was the highest figure ever achieved in any year. This value was over \$37 million more than the total value during 1950 and over \$76 million more than the figure recorded during 1949. Of the total value of all exports, the value of domestic produce (1) of the Colony was nearly \$206.9 million, over \$39 million more than in 1950 while the value of re-exports of imported commodities was nearly \$7.9 million. The value of exports shipped directly to countries overseas was nearly \$179.8 million, over \$29 million more than in 1950 and the total value of goods supplied as stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft calling at the Colony was just over \$34.9 million, about \$7.6 million more than the figure recorded in 1950.

Comparing 1951 with 1950, the percentage of exports shipped directly to countries in the sterling area increased by over 4 per cent. while those to the United States of America and Canada fell by over 5 per cent. There was a substantial increase in the percentage to O.E.E.C. countries.

The following table shows the percentage of total exports shipped directly to the Colony's five largest customers and the percentage supplied as stores and bunkers to ships and aircraft.

	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	30.7	25.8	27.7
Brazil	8.9	12.8	12.7
Canada	11.6	11.5	7.9
United States of America	5.4	7.3	5.9
Netherlands and possessions	6.0	5.4	5.0
All other countries	22.2	21.8	24.5
Ships' stores and bunkers	15.2	15.4	16.3
ALL EXPORTS	100	100	100

(1) It should be emphasized that petroleum products processed in the territory on behalf of foreign companies from "crude" imported and financed by those companies are by the Customs definitions included in domestic produce. The term is to that extent misleading.

RE-EXPORTS :

The total value of re-exports for 1951 was \$7,871,400 of which \$6,127,900 represented the value of goods shipped directly to countries overseas while stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft were valued at \$1,743,500. Because of the change in the basis of preparation of these figures mentioned above it is not possible to give comparative figures for previous years.

IMPORTS :

For the whole of 1951 the total value of imports reached the record figure of \$218,639,400, and was over \$50 million more than the total value recorded in 1950.

The following table shows the percentage of total imports from the five largest supplying countries for 1949, 1950 and 1951 :—

	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	37.3	40.4	35.6
Venezuela	14.0	20.7	25.6
Canada	12.1	8.5	8.6
United States of America	15.8	8.0	8.3
Australia	2.9	4.1	2.8
All other countries	17.9	18.3	19.1
	100	100	100

The following significant changes occurred in the percentages of imports from supplying countries: Increases were, Belgium-Luxembourg 1,380 per cent., Argentina 159 per cent., and British West Indies 100 per cent. Decreases were, Czechoslovakia 26 per cent., and Colombia 31 per cent.

Distribution of Trade :

The following table shows the percentage distribution of the Colony's trade between currency areas and the visible balance with each area for 1949, 1950, and 1951:—

Currency Area	Imports Percentages from each area			Exports Percentages to each area			Trade Balances + favourable —unfavourable	
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$000	\$000
Sterling Area ...	44.9	50.3	44.0	38.8	35.1	39.5	-22,462.1	-11,281.5
U.S.A. and Canada ...	27.9	16.5	16.9	16.9	18.9	13.8	+ 5,677.4	- 7,416.3
Other American Account Countries ...	22.8	24.9	28.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	-38,094.4	-57,501.4
Total U.S.A., Canada and other American Account Countries ...	50.7	41.4	45.1	18.8	21.1	15.7	-32,417.0	-64,917.7
Non-dollar Western Hemisphere Countries	0.5	0.4	0.6	10.8	13.7	13.9	+23,748.5	+28,729.5
O.E.E.C. Countries ...	3.2	6.0	7.4	13.7	12.3	12.4	+11,694.3	+10,383.8
Rest of World ...	0.7	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 1,319.8	- 1,724.1
Total All Countries ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.8	84.6	83.7	-18,116.6	-38,810.0
Ships' Stores and bunkers ...	—	—	—	15.2	15.4	16.3	.	.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
<i>Section 0—Food</i>		Nos.	Nos.	\$000	\$000
Biscuits ...	000 lb.	648.5	765.9	158.5	187.8
Fruit and vegetables ...	do.	3,629.1	2,788.7	196.6	143.2
Oranges ...	do.	10,926.5	7,030.7	585.4	406.3
Grapefruit ...	do.	2,511.3	4,946.2	163.4	225.9
Bananas ...	000 liq. gals	1,007.2	659.7	1,282.5	841.5
Grapefruit juice ...	do.	18.9	19.5	30.2	34.8
Orange juice ...	do.	...	30.5	...	41.3
Orange juice and grapefruit juice mixed	000 cwt.	2,470.4	2,342.6	17,892.7	18,619.1
Sugar, unrefined ...	do.	14.6	13.0	860.2	1,042.4
Coffee beans ...	do.	144.6	172.5	8,360.7	11,563.3
Cocoa beans ...	000 lb.	289.8	507.7	106.8	198.4
Margarine, lard substitutes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Section 1—Beverages and Tobacco</i>		1,165.6	1,829.9	2,065.0	2,523.9
Rum ...	000 p. gal.	47.6	66.4	620.0	721.9
Bitters ...	do.	...	...	...	...
<i>Section 2—Crude materials, Inedible</i>		46.7	45.1	1,234.0	1,399.3
Asphalt ...	000 tons	189.6	21.0	225.0	23.6
Tonka Beans ...	000 lb.	...	...	...	...
<i>Section 3—Mineral fuels, &c.</i>		2,345.4	1,879.7	8,575.9	6,340.4
Petroleum crude ...	000 bbls.	7,383.1	9,590.2	52,025.5	77,111.3
Aviation spirit, gasoline, &c.	000 bbls.	18,921.6	22,319.9	64,691.0	80,359.2
Diesel, gas and other fuel oils	do.	...	...	3,885.6	4,367.8
Pitch, asphalt, road oil ...	.	...	...	...	...

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
		Nos.	Nos.	\$000	\$000
<i>Section 4—Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>					
Coconut oil, refined	... 000 lb.	860.5	884.4	203.2	238.1
Coconut oil unrefined	... do.	391.0	1,003.5	76.8	201.2
<i>Section 5—Chemicals</i>					
Asphalt cement (mastics)	... 000 tons	23.4	39.5	1,434.7	2,577.9
Lime oil	... 000 lb.	6.5	8.7	66.9	109.7
Soap, hard in bars and blocks	... do.	578.7	1,148.7	90.5	189.8
<i>Section 6—Manufactured goods, &c.</i>					
Boxes, cases, crates, &c.	... do.	...	747.0	...	114.0
Glass bottles	... do.	...	...	17.4	107.5
<i>Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>					
Shirts	... 000 doz.	5.6	11.2	108.7	425.3
Hats, caps and other headgear	... do.	4.3	3.1	96.5	87.9
Matches	... 000 gross boxes	62.4	53.0	71.3	58.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	...	.	.	167,562.5	206,875.3
Total of all exports	...			177,592.3	214,746.7
Of which Ship's Stores and bunkers	...			27,273.9	34,917.3

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
<i>Section 0—Food</i>					
Live Animals	...	Nos.	Nos.	\$000	\$000
Meat and meat preparations	146.1	209.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen
Dried, salted or smoked	...	5,860.4	6,473.2	1,693.9	2,371.6
	3,378.5	2,340.7	1,378.1
	1,672.8	...	1,173.8
Canned and preparations
Dairy produce
Milk	1,196.2	3,848.9	286.6
—evaporated	...	13,759.2	13,256.3	...	3,779.0
—condensed	1,787.7	...	1,353.2
—dried	...	2,561.6	1,982.7	1,670.2	1,354.1
Butter	...	1,308.3	1,846.9	597.8	929.7
Cheese	...	8,498.4	7,036.4	2,516.5	1,682.4
Fish
—salted, dried or smoked	1,492.4	...	802.2
—canned and preparations	...	30,287.2	32,721.5	1,949.1	2,229.0
Rice	...	107,870.9	101,631.6	8,730.9	8,982.5
Wheat flour	...	16,748.6	18,300.1	811.9	1,104.9
Potatoes not including sweet potatoes	...	7,364.0	8,020.1	814.2	1,076.1
Beans, peas, &c. dry	...	4,059.6	6,798.4	324.3	523.9
Onions	...	21.5	10.4	823.9	657.8
Cocoa beans	...	356.6	421.6	404.7	494.4
Tea	9,848.8	886.8	881.9
Feeding stuffs for animals

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
<i>Section 1—Beverages and Tobacco</i>					
Wines, including Vermouth	000 l. gal.	58.5	85.8	246.5	326.3
Beer and ale	do.	231.8	140.1	552.1	330.3
Stout, porter and other fermented cereal beverages	do.	153.1	161.8	348.8	320.9
Distilled alcoholic beverages	000 p. gal.	83.5	108.9	512.4	662.6
Bitters, cordials, &c.	000 gal.	1.5	1.8	28.7	23.9
Tobacco unmanufactured	000 lb.	1,259.4	1,324.6	1,310.1	1,445.6
Tobacco manufactured	do.	35.0	37.3	110.1	113.6
<i>Section 2—Crude materials, Inedible</i>					
Wood in the round	000 cub. ft.	...	31.1	...	25.5
Lumber, sawn, planed or dressed conifer	000 bd. ft.	...	14,754.7	...	3,359.6
Lumber, sawn, planed or dressed non-conifer	do.	...	606.5	...	111.9
<i>Section 3—Mineral fuels, &c.</i>					
Coal	000 l. tons	28.6	11.7	588.1	311.4
Petroleum crude	000 bbls.	11,522.2	16,013.6	40,793.3	65,220.5
Lubricating oils	000 liq. gal.	813.7	1,013.4	894.6	1,223.2

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
		Nos.	Nos.	\$000	\$000
<i>Section 5—Chemicals</i>					
Chemical elements and compounds	...	...	...	...	1,628.3
Barytes and asphalt cement	000 l. tons	20.2	24.9	831.4	1,124.6
Other paints and colouring materials	000 lb.	2,962.3	3,692.3	1,079.9	1,528.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	...	...	...	1,316.9	1,509.8
Soap and cleansing preparations	000 lb.	...	1,982.6	...	642.5
Fertilizers	000 l. tons	6.0	11.8	610.1	1,433.7
<i>Section 6—Manufactured goods, &c.</i>					
Rubber tyres and tubes	000's	161.4	227.2	1,086.0	1,806.0
Paper and paper board	000 lb.	...	10,440.1	...	2,423.3
Paper, bags, boxes, writing paper, &c.	do.	...	6,221.5	...	2,148.5
Cotton fabrics, white bleached	000 sq. yds.	...	1,790.3	...	1,096.9
Cotton fabrics, printed	do.	13,742.1	3,417.2	6,311.7	1,762.6
Cotton fabrics, dyed and coloured	do.	...	3,292.0	...	2,187.3
Woollen fabrics, pure and mixed	do.	481.6	307.7	1,242.0	864.9
Fabrics of jute, pure and mixed	do.	...	3.0	...	4.6
Artificial silk fabrics	do.	5,310.4	5,001.0	4,041.5	3,899.3
Bags and sacks	000 sq. yds.	...	2,134.7	832.5	915.5
Cement	000 cwt.	984.5	1,234.5	1,649.7	2,632.9
Iron and steel—plates and sheets, uncoated	do.	144.7	177.6	1,540.2	2,271.9
Iron and steel—plates coated, tinned, flat	do.	75.2	3.6	...	11.9
Iron and steel—plates all other	do.	...	52.4	1,377.5	937.6

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—Continued

Commodities	Unit	Quantities		Values	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
		Nos.	Nos.	\$000	\$000
<i>Section 6—Manufactured goods &c.—continued</i>					
Steel—tubes, pipes and fittings	... 000 cwt.	421.1	380.4	6,663.5	5,765.8
Finished structural parts of iron and steel	... do.	...	82.3	...	1,904.6
Wire netting, wire fencing of iron and steel	... do.	...	16.6	...	438.8
Nails, tacks and staples	... do.	...	34.5	...	648.1
Metal container, including tin cans	... do.	...	...	...	972.7
<i>Section 7—Machinery and transport equipment</i>					
Agricultural machinery and implements	... do.	...	...	...	237.4
Tractors, including parts	... do.	...	...	...	835.2
Machinery, oil mining	... do.	20.4	30.7	2,043.8	1,932.1
Machinery, oil refining	... do.	4.7	23.5	165.6	1,321.6
Electric motors	... do.	...	...	...	730.4
Motor cars (not exceeding 3,000 lb.)	... Nos.	2,006	1,925	3,433.9	3,560.9
Motor cars (exceeding 3,000 lb.)	... do.	...	266	...	993.7
Other passenger road vehicles	... do.	...	94	...	190.3
Trucks, lorries and vans	... do.	566	452	1,272.8	1,237.9
Buses	... do.	...	73	...	383.6
<i>Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>					
Clothing (made up articles)	... 000 doz. prs.	...	...	2,765.7	2,612.9
Footwear, slippers, boots and shoes...	...	126.3	117.4	3,360.6	3,576.2
TOTAL IMPORTS	...	...	...	168,434.9	218,639.4

Chapter 6: Production

The principal agricultural products are sugar, rum, cocoa, coconuts, citrus, coffee and bananas. Ground provisions, vegetables and rice are also produced for local consumption. In addition the Colony possesses important mineral wealth in oil and asphalt. The world famous deposit of natural asphalt known as the Pitch Lake, 109 acres in extent, lies at La Brea in the centre of the oil bearing district. Minor industries include the manufacture of bricks and tiles, lumber, charcoal, furniture, concrete products, shirts, cigarettes, matches, beer, aerated waters, biscuits, chocolate confectionery, bay rum and angostura bitters.

AGRICULTURE

In Trinidad rain fell throughout much of the year. Frequent and continuous heavy showers caused intermittent flooding in low-lying areas and there was practically no dry season. As a result of this, most crops were adversely affected, especially orchard and market garden crops. Excessive rainfall not only caused extensive landslip erosion mainly on the mountainous roads of the Northern Range but was also responsible for the loss of all the dry season crops in the Oropouche Lagoon. In Tobago the year was a wet one with heavy downpours which caused considerable damage to cultivation and roads particularly in the Northern section of the island.

Efforts to stimulate improvements in the quality and quantity of local food supplies continue to be made and are meeting with success. Much publicity has been given to the Report of the Local Food Production Committee and all possible avenues for its implementation are being explored. The standard of market gardening in the vicinity of the larger towns has risen considerably and supplies of vegetables are now ample and regular.

SUGAR:

The sugar output was 140,668 tons in 1951 as compared with 146,508 tons in 1950. The crop was generally a good one, but excessive rains not only retarded harvesting, but were also responsible for the poor quality of the juice, which resulted in the sugar production falling short by 5,840 tons of the 1950 figure.

The average out-turn for the season was 10.19 tons of cane per ton of sugar.

The final crop returns, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1951		1950
Estates, canes ground ...tons	945,634	(66.00%)	885,818 (63.19%)
Farmers' canes ground tons	487,099	(34.00%)	516,113 (36.81%)
Total canes ground ...tons	1,432,733		1,401,931
Sugar output ...tons	140,668		146,508
Tons cane per ton sugar	10.19		9.57
Estates area reaped ...acres	28,316		31,322
Average cane yield per acre ...tons	33.40		28.28
Sugar allotted for local consumption ...tons	23,000		23,000
Estimated standover canes:			
Estates ...tons	103,150		9,901
Farmers ...tons	25,602		300
Price of Farmers' canes per ton ...dollars	\$7.99		\$7.77

The final price paid for farmers' canes was \$7.99 per ton in comparison with \$7.77 per ton in 1950. The gross return to farmers on their canes was \$3,891,921.

Of the 140,668 tons of sugar produced, 23,000 tons were allocated for home consumption and the remainder was exported principally to the United Kingdom and Canada under the direction of the Ministry of Food.

Export of molasses as such, was 84,600 cwt. A small quantity was utilized for feeding stock and the remainder was employed in the manufacture of rum. Export of rum during the year was 2,432,407 proof gallons valued at \$2,313,253.

CACAO:

There was an increase in the production of cacao during the year under review in spite of rains at fruit-setting which resulted in low yields and a high incidence of pests and diseases particularly "Black Pod".

Export of raw cacao was 19,315,184 lb. as compared with 16,197,928 and 12,831,728 in 1950 and 1949 respectively.

General interest in the Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme was still very keen and about 310,338 plants were distributed during the year. Planting distances varied between 9 and 12 feet.

*Industrial production is dealt with in Part I.

Cacao prices, during the year, ranged from 57 cents to 67 cents per lb. As a result of this, great interest is being taken by proprietors in salvaging and cultivating abandoned plantations.

The trend of prices and output during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>lb. exported</i>	<i>Value in \$</i>
1947	... ..	9,009,644	3,205,049
1948	... ..	18,285,605	8,353,312
1949	... ..	12,831,728	4,519,207
1950	... ..	16,197,928	8,360,678
1951	... ..	19,315,184	11,563,170

COCONUTS:

The crop was generally a good one but copra production was somewhat affected by the wet weather. Incidence of pests and diseases has been relatively low.

The main statistics of the industry for the 1951 crop are presented below:—

<i>Exports</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value in \$</i>
Edible oil	... gals.	100,625	238,134
Coconut oil	... gals.	109,083	201,178
Margarine	... lb.	256,538	102,479
Lard Substitute	lb.	153,050	59,411
Soaps, hard	... lb.	1,140,874	118,358
Soap stock	... lb.	40,049	6,007
Coir fibre	... lb.	218,522	19,777

<i>Production</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	
Copra milled	... ..	tons	16,165
Raw oil produced	... ..	000 gals.	2579.1
Edible oil produced	... ..	000 gals.	166.4
Lard substitute	... ..	000 lb.	1665.4
Margarine produced	... ..	do. lb.	288.3
Butter substitute produced	... ..	do. lb.	429.6
Laundry soap produced	Gr. ... 1	do. lb.	4868.9
Do. do. do.	... 2	do. lb.	5798.2

The price of copra to the producer was \$8.50 per 100 lb.

CITRUS:

The citrus industry continues to expand, owing principally to the assistance given under the Cocoa Subsidy Scheme toward the conversion of lands unsuited to cocoa rehabilitation to other crops. Good crops of oranges and grapefruit were obtained during the year but the lime crop was indifferent.

Export of all citrus and citrus products during 1951 were valued at \$1,540,137 as compared with \$2,176,231 in 1950.

The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association produced 284,120 cartons of juice. Of this, 51,768 cartons were consumed locally and 220,473 cartons exported. Also exported were 83,428 crates of fresh fruit.

OTHER CROPS:

Coffee :

The acreage of this crop has also increased owing largely to replacements under the Cocoa Subsidy Scheme. Heavy rains had a depressing effect on yields, particularly those of the Arabica crop. Returns from the Robusta crop were more satisfactory but less than those obtained in 1950.

Exports of raw and prepared coffee were 1,458,464 lb. and 54,653 lb. respectively, as compared with 1,636,199 lb. and 57,101 lb. in 1950.

TONCA BEANS:

The export of tonca beans amounted to 20,962 lb. valued at \$23,648 as compared with 189,639 lb. valued at \$224,973 in 1950.

RUBBER:

The output of rubber increased markedly during the year and the export of raw rubber was 191,813 lb. valued at \$190,918 in comparison with 20 lb. valued at \$590 exported in 1949.

FRESH VEGETABLES:

Exports during the year totalled 441,719 lb. which realized \$92,120 as compared with 497,392 lb. valued at \$76,450 in 1950.

BANANAS :

Export of bananas to the United States of America continued. A total of 4,946,175 lb. valued at \$225,902 was shipped to all destinations as compared with exports valued at \$163,398 in 1950.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The Department of Agriculture maintains 2 stock farms and 16 breeding units. Investigational work was carried out at the Central Experiment Station on grasses and fertiliser dressings for the improvement of pastures.

The main animal population was estimated at the end of 1951 to consist of some 30,000 cattle, 9,000 milk cows, 4,000 water buffalo, 20,000 goats, 3,250 sheep, 34,000 swine and 530,000 poultry and fowls. Compared with the 1946 census figures, the estimates reflected a marked decrease in livestock of all kinds, except swine.

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTIVITY :

Two-thirds of the total production of sugar-cane was grown on estates owned and maintained by the sugar companies, the remainder being produced by peasant cane-farmers. The whole of the sugar crop was processed at factories owned by sugar companies, the peasant farmers' production being purchased by the companies as sugar-cane. Estate cultivation of sugar-cane was more highly mechanized.

The acreage under cocoa was divided approximately equally between estates of 50 acres and under, farmed by peasant proprietors; and estates of over 50 acres, maintained by planters. Much of this acreage, however, had reached an abandoned state. However, with favourable prices now ruling and the assistance available from the Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme, the better cacao lands are being revived.

Citrus, coconuts and tonca beans are predominantly plantation crops.

The livestock industry, with the exception of a few large dairies, is carried on by peasants, the East Indian section of the community, in particular, concentrating on milk production in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

LAND TENURE:

During 1951 there have been no changes in the policy of land tenure.

In 1941 the sale of Crown Lands was discontinued under the Land Grants (Temporary Provisions) Regulations, 1941, and leases are now granted with covenants designed to assure full and proper development of the land. The period for which leases for agricultural purposes are granted are 25 years with an option to renew for a further 25 years. These leases also contain provision for compensating the lessee for unexhausted improvements and for penalties for dilapidation.

The allocation of land in 1951 was estimated as follows:—

					Acres	
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS						
Swamp and inland water	...	...	...	...	26,300	
Residential, industrial, roads, railways, buildings &c.	...	...	...	...	95,700	
Forests						
State	...	...	...	...	552,250	
Private	...	...	...	...	26,000	
Abandoned tree crops, bush, secondary growth	...				127,000	827,250
<hr/>						
AGRICULTURAL AREAS						
Area in cultivation	...	...	...	...	310,000	
Pastures	...	...	...	...	15,000	
Semi-derelict crops and shifting cultivation	...				115,000	440,000
<hr/>						
Total area of Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...		1,267,250
of which Crown lands	...	...	...	...		645,615

It is estimated that about 120,000 acres are under cocoa, 90,000 acres under sugar-cane, 40,000 under coconuts, 12,000 under citrus and 40,000 under vegetables, pulses, rice, root crops and fruit.

FISHERIES

The Fishery Division of the Department of Agriculture is attached to the Marketing Officer of the Department.

The only statistical data available are the returns of fish landings kept by two municipalities which show 3,075,848 lb. landed in 1951. It is estimated that total landings are in the neighbourhood of 10,000,000 lb. per annum. About 50 dealers with motor transport and 400 retailers distribute the annual catch. The Marketing Depot has organised five co-operative associations (provision for the registration of which is contemplated in a Bill

to amend the existing law affecting co-operative societies), and purchases the surplus catch of about 250,000 lb. which is distributed to retailers in urban centres.

The catches of two fishing trawlers which arrived during the year helped to increase the supplies of local fish available in the markets. One of the trawlers conducted surveys of the fishing potentialities of the waters of the Colony.

Work on the establishment of inland fish farms, as recommended by Dr. C. F. Hickling, C.M.G., Sc.D., Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in progress at the end of the year.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The new Department of Co-operatives which came into being in 1949 continued to expand its activities. A draft Co-operative Societies Bill to provide for the registration of all types of co-operatives, e.g., marketing, fishing not covered by existing legislation was prepared for submission to the Legislature in 1952.

Credit Unions :

At the end of 1951 financial year (June) there were 115 registered Credit Unions with a membership of 9,647 persons and total assets of nearly \$180,000 compared with 95 unions with a membership of 6,000 and assets of some \$120,000 a year ago. Most of the credit unions operate in rural areas.

Agricultural Credit Societies :

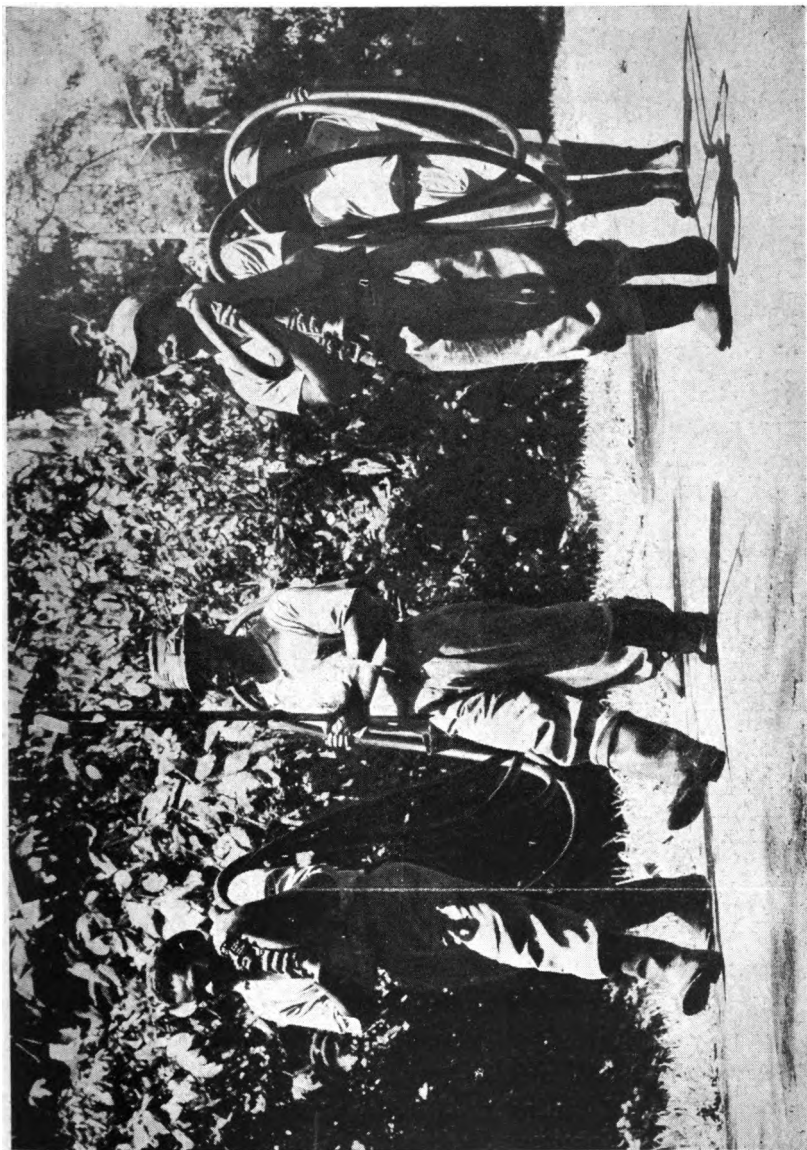
The growth of Agricultural Credit Societies was also marked. At the end of the 1951 financial year there were 202 registered Agricultural Credit Societies with a total membership of 7,274 as compared with 170 societies with a membership of 6,272 at the end of the 1950 financial year. The amount loaned by the Agricultural Credit Bank to these societies rose from \$578,200 in 1949-50 to \$720,098 in 1950-1.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies :

There are 10 registered Agricultural Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,602. These societies are made up of six producers' marketing and processing societies, two producers' marketing societies and two advisory bodies with assets amounting to over \$1,510,000 and liabilities amounting to \$661,000. No new agricultural co-operatives were registered during the year.

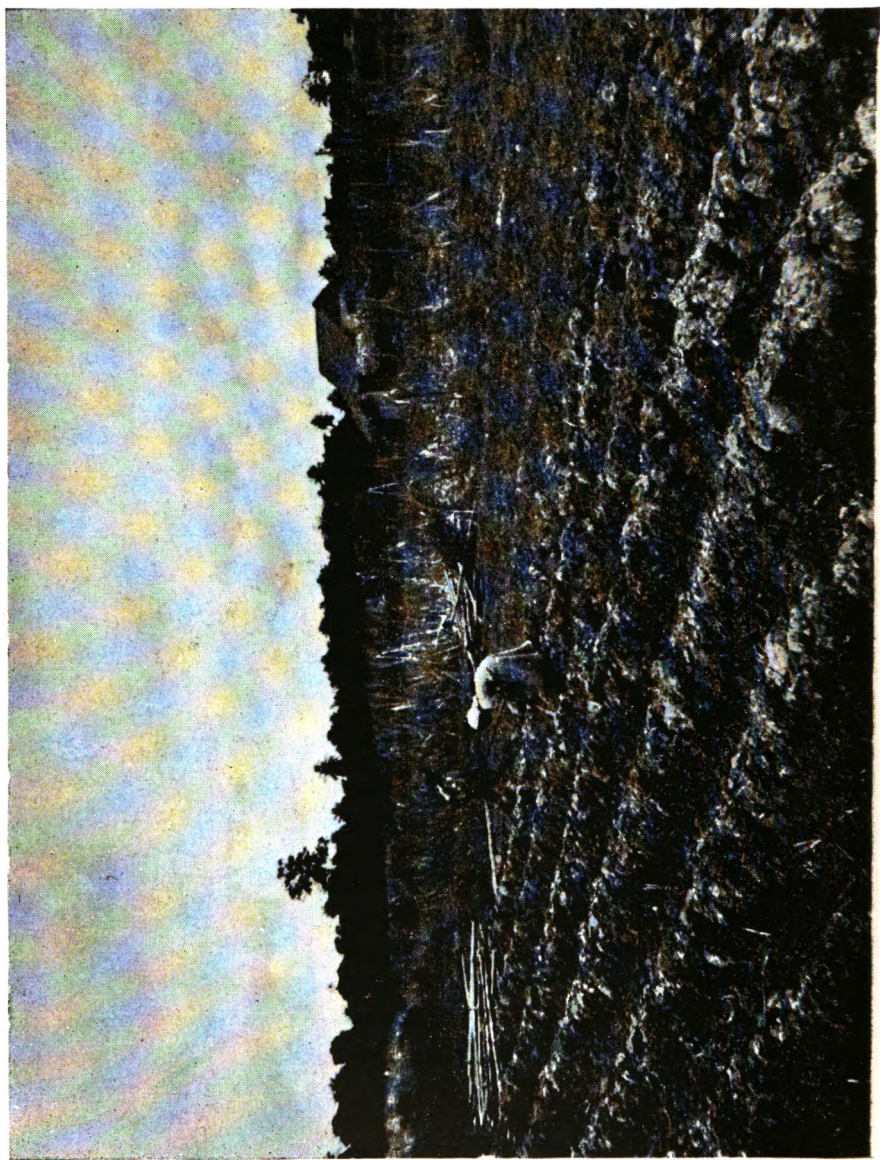
MALARIA CONTROL

Eradication of Malaria in the Colony is now over 98 per cent. complete. The campaign continues, however, and here is seen Hosemen in khaki uniforms with their Copper Sulphate Spraying outfit which is used to kill the mosquitoes.



PEASANT FARMING

This picture shows two East Indians working on their 3.2 acre unit which is one of four peasant farms in a Peasant Agriculture Experiment being conducted by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The Experiment aims at discovering the basic facts necessary for successful peasant farming in the British Caribbean.



FORESTRY

Forestry is primarily a public service carried out almost entirely by the Government Forest Department. To help it in this task a forest policy was drawn up in 1942 and formally adopted by Government. The main points of this policy are:—

- (a) That enough Government-owned forest should be permanently kept in the right places to ensure to the community indirect benefits such as the maintenance, of suitable climatic conditions for agricultural crops, the preservation of water supplies and the prevention of erosion and flooding; and direct benefits in the form of forest produce, i.e., timber, charcoal, palm leaves, &c.
- (b) That these forests should be worked in such a way that they will provide a permanent supply of timber and other forest produce.
- (c) That in selected areas the forests should be improved with a view to making the Colony self-sufficient in its timber supplies.
- (d) That the most economical use of produce from the local forests, as well as that of imported timber, should be encouraged.
- (e) That organised research should be carried out in all branches of tropical forestry.
- (f) That the subordinate forest staff should be given education and training to fit them for their work.
- (g) That the general public should be made aware of the benefits and value of scientific forestry.
- (h) That the forestry operations of private individuals should be encouraged and assisted.
- (i) That the Forest Department should co-operate with all interested bodies in seeing that the land of the Colony is used to best advantage.

In execution of this policy, further progress was made in 1951 in the survey of the large Trinity Hills Forest Reserve which it is proposed to expand to include several existing reserves and an additional area of about 69,000 acres of forest; and a scheme was prepared for the working of the Mora Forests of the North-east, based on road development and concentrated natural regeneration of mixed hardwoods.

As from 1952, the rate of afforestation with teak will be expanded from 450 to 650 acres per annum. This will not only increase the Colony's potential output of teak but will also assist the Colony's food production drive, as new land put under teak will be available each year for a crop of hill rice and a crop of maize.

The net area of the Colony after deducting areas leased to the United States of America is 1,232,130 acres. There are approximately 617,900 acres under forest of which 203,302 acres are already permanently reserved for forestry. With the addition of the sanctioned area, referred to above, in the near future the area under Forest Reserve will be about 22 per cent. of the Colony, which is generally considered to be a satisfactory proportion for this purpose.

The output of the Colony's forests during 1951 comprised:—

Timber	...	...	3,366,518 cubic feet
Firewood	...	...	1,872,179 cubic feet
Corduroy	...	...	117,055 cubic feet

and various forms of minor produce. The timber was used in the round for house building in country districts; was converted into boards, planks and scantlings in 65 small sawmills; was used for the manufacture of matches and boxes in two local factories, and was sawn or hewn into railway sleepers. The firewood, which included wood burnt into charcoal, was used by bakeries and as a domestic fuel. Corduroy was used almost exclusively by the petroleum companies, in the construction of roads. Minor forest produce included palm leaves and rods for thatching rural houses, and *Ryania speciosa* which was exported to the United States where it was used for the manufacture of an insecticide. In addition the Colony's valuable teak plantations, which covered 6,700 acres at the end of 1951, yielded 130,000 cubic feet of thinnings which were used for rural housing fence-posts, piles, scaffolding and corduroy. Split fencing poles were made from the youngest thinnings and made into fencing in a small "factory" operated by the Forest Department. A further 12,000 cubic feet of teak thinnings were sold as firewood.

In 1951 preliminary arrangements were made by the Forest Department for the installation of a small sawmill and creosoting plant. With the aid of this equipment, as much as possible of the

thinnings from the teak plantations will be converted into sawn timber for house construction and creosote will be applied to fencing posts cut from ten and fifteen year old trees which contain a high proportion of sapwood. Work on the preparation of the site and the installation of a railway siding was completed at the end of the year.

Forest is regenerated naturally whenever the sandy soils make this possible. The teak is planted on the best drained clays. The area regenerated naturally in 1951 consisted of 452 acres of concentrated work and about 1,400 acres where regeneration was under less intensive management. There remains a considerable area of mixed hardwood forest on clay soils which is being worked selectively. The problem of regenerating these areas is still unsolved.

The Game Department started in August, 1950 with ten full-time paid Game Wardens. Their work in controlling the slaughter of birds and animals in the breeding season has begun to prove its effectiveness. The number of offences decreased from 126 in 1950 to 109 in 1951, and the issue of game licences increased from 883 in 1950 to 1,353 in 1951.

MINING

Products :

No ore deposits of economic importance have as yet been discovered in Trinidad. The principal mineral products are:—

- (1) Crude petroleum—output for 1951: 20,842,716 barrels.
- (2) Natural asphalt—output for 1951: 154,705 tons.
- (3) Building stone and road metal.

Organisation of industries :

The petroleum industry at present consists of twelve operating companies. During the year seven companies only maintained field staffs for drilling, production, &c., and also operated the remaining companies on contract agreements.

Four companies operate shipping terminals, and three, Brighton Terminal Limited, Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited, maintain refineries, the two latter purchasing crude oil from other local companies as well as producing it themselves.

An increasing amount of foreign crude is being imported each year, the refined products being re-exported. The greater part of the refinery output is disposed of in the local bunker trade and in shipments to the United Kingdom. A small amount of local crude continued to be exported for refining in Canada.

During the year exploration drilling was maintained at a fairly high level with only moderate results. Sufficient exploitation drilling was done to maintain the Colony's crude production at an average of 57,103 barrels per day.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The first Minister of Education and Social Services was appointed in 1950 under the new Constitution which came into effect towards the end of that year. The Minister is responsible for the direction of policy subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council.

ADMINISTRATION:

The actual educational system is administered by a Director of Education who is advised by an Education Board. Primary schools are controlled and conducted under what is known as the dual system, whereby Government, the churches and recognized bodies co-operate as partners. In assisted primary schools, which form approximately five-sixths of the total number, the teachers are employed by the several boards of management subject to the Director's approval, but their salaries and pensions are paid in full by Government, which also provides maintenance allowances for the up-keep of buildings and equipment supplies building grants amounting to two-thirds of the cost and provides most of the furniture and books. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language.

Primary Education:

The primary school system falls into two main categories, assisted denominational schools (249) and Government schools (63) with a number of private schools as well.

The majority of the assisted primary and intermediate schools are Roman Catholic (104), Canadian Presbyterian Mission (66), and English Church (63). There are also a few Methodist (11), Moravian (2), Baptist (1), African Methodist Episcopal (1), and Moslem (1) assisted schools.

In the 299 primary schools there were 114,044 pupils on roll with 5,969 in 8 intermediate schools, which also contain post primary classes up to School Certificate standard. There were also 834 pupils on roll in the orphanages (2), industrial schools (2) and a special Government school. The distribution of pupils among these schools by religion is as follows:—

Roman Catholics	... 42,116	34.8 per cent.
Hindus	... 30,943	25.6 per cent.
English Church	... 27,026	22.4 per cent.
Moslems	... 8,731	7.2 per cent.
Presbyterians		
(Canadian Mission)	4,696	3.9 per cent.
Methodists	... 2,015	1.7 per cent.
Moravians	... 1,534	1.3 per cent.
Others	... 3,786	3.1 per cent.
	<hr/> 120,847 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 per cent. <hr/>

With the exception of Canadian Presbyterian Mission schools which have a majority of Hindus and Moslems, schools provided by denominations are mainly attended by children of similar faith. Out of the 28,986 children attending Canadian Mission Schools, 3,101 (10.7 per cent.) are Presbyterians, and there are 17,039 (58.4 per cent.) Hindus, 4,049 (13.9 per cent.) Moslems, 2,971 (10.2 per cent.) Roman Catholics and smaller numbers of other Christian denominations. Out of 38,045 pupils in Roman Catholic Schools 10,467 (27.5 per cent.) are non-Roman Catholics; there are also 6,913 Roman Catholic pupils in Protestant denominational schools. There is one Assisted School maintained by a non-Christian body.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 resident within two miles of a Government or assisted school.

The ages of admission to the primary schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on the roll of a primary school after attaining the age of 15. The primary schools are organized in seven standards with infant departments. The course of instruction is prescribed by regulations drawn up on the advice of the Education Board and only such text books may be used as are approved by the Board. 1,658 pupils passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1951. School attendance leaves considerable room for improvement. The heavy and frequent falls of rain account for much of the absences since few children are equipped to protect themselves from rain.

The situation with regard to trained and qualified teachers for the primary schools is improving. The number of those who possess a secondary education is steadily increasing as the improved salaries for teachers now attract candidates who would formerly have taken up other employment.

In 1951 apart from head teachers and specialist teachers for needlework, handicrafts, housecraft, &c., there were 321 pupil teachers, 1,158 trained and 1,075 untrained assistant teachers employed in the schools.

For the purpose of inspection, the primary schools are organized into eleven districts, each under one education officer. In each district the education officer organizes the training of pupil teachers on Saturday mornings in centres under his supervision and with the aid of trained teachers in the district. The daily instruction of pupil teachers by the head teachers, however, continues as before.

School Building Programme:

As described in detail in the 1949 and 1950 Colony Reports the approved school building programme estimated to cost at least \$3,777,800, is now well on the road to completion. Part I of the programme was completed in 1951, at an expenditure of \$490,120 from local funds along the following lines:—

<i>Management of School</i>	<i>New buildings</i>	<i>Extensions</i>	<i>Major renovations</i>
Government ...	4	4	—
Roman Catholic ...	5	5	3
Church of England ...	4	2	3
Canadian Mission ...	6	1	5
Methodist ...	2	—	—
Baptist ...	1	—	—
A.M.E. ...	1	—	—
	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

During 1951, the following works were completed under Part II of the programme from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

<i>Management of School</i>		<i>New buildings</i>	<i>Extensions</i>	<i>Major renovations</i>
Government ...	...	2	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	...	2	—	—
		<hr/> 4 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

Under Part III of the programme financed from surplus balances, the following projects were completed:—

<i>Management of School</i>		<i>New buildings</i>	<i>Extensions</i>	<i>Major renovations</i>
Government ...	...	—	—	9
Roman Catholic ...	...	2	2	3
Church of England ...	...	3	1	2
Canadian Mission ...	...	—	—	1
Methodist ...	...	1	—	1
		<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

Apart from these projects Government provided:

- (a) annual grants of \$110 to \$90 for each assisted school, depending on enrolment, for minor works on buildings and/or repairs to furniture, and
- (b) a special vote of \$10,000 to be made available on a two-thirds cost basis for major repairs to buildings on the understanding that not more than a \$500 grant would be available to any one school. Twenty-six projects were completed with funds thus made available.

As a further measure of assistance Government pays the full cost of all approved sanitary installations at assisted schools. This covers the provision of water borne sewerage systems, aqua-privy and pit type latrines as well as drinking water taps and water storage tanks. A special allocation of \$5,000 is available for distribution to assisted schools for the repair of pit-type latrines.

Secondary Education:

Apart from the eight intermediate schools (two Government, five Roman Catholic, one Church of England in which small fees are charged, there are twelve assisted secondary schools and one Government secondary school, the Queen's Royal College, which has 440 boys and a staff consisting of 19 graduate masters and 3 non-graduates.

These schools charge \$16.00 per term for tuition, but there is a number of free exhibitions awarded by Government to meritorious pupils from primary and intermediate schools on the results of an annual public examination. In 1951, 101 such exhibitions were awarded.

The thirteen recognized secondary schools contain 6,074 pupils. The denominational secondary schools include St. Mary's College for Boys (R.C.), St. Joseph's Convent (R.C.), Bishop Anstey High School for Girls (E.C.) and Fatima College for Boys (R.C.) in Port-of-Spain; Naparima College for Boys (C.M.), Naparima Girls' High School (C.M.), Presentation College for Boys (R.C.) and St. Joseph's Convent High School for Girls (R.C.) in San Fernando; the Bishop's High School for Boys and Girls (E.C.) in Tobago; the College of St. Philip and St. James for Boys (R.C.) in Chaguanas; Holy Faith Convent for Girls (R.C.) in Couva, and the St. Augustine Girls' High School (C.M.) in St. Augustine.

These schools prepare pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations. On the results of the latter examination, five university scholarships are awarded annually by Government. At the December, 1951 examinations 1,841 candidates sat for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. Of this number 1,496 were presented by the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated schools and other recognised schools. Of these 1,049 passed. There were 345 private candidates for this examination of whom 70 were successful.

One hundred and sixty-eight candidates took the Higher School Certificate Examination and 118 passed.

Private Schools:

There are 184 registered private schools of which 19 provide a course in secondary education.

Eleven of these providing secondary courses are in Port-of-Spain. Private schools are required to be registered and to conform with certain regulations governing buildings, furniture, sanitary arrangements and moral character of the teachers. A new Private Schools Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council during the year.

Training of Teachers:

There are three training colleges for teachers, the Government Training College and the Roman Catholic Training College for Women in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Training College (Canadian Mission) in San Fernando, with a total enrolment of 212 teachers in training.

Training College courses have been made uniform and are now of two-years duration. The qualification for admission is either a School Certificate Grade II or the Teachers' Provisional Certificate. Thus the two channels of entry into the teaching profession are the pupil-teacher system and the secondary schools. The revised salary scales are attracting well qualified candidates to the teaching profession.

School Gardens and 4H Clubs:

Most schools have gardens and many of them reach a high standard. There is keen competition for the annual award of a school garden shield and other prizes. The 4H Clubs number 88 approximately. The 4H Council in the North held its annual Achievement Day at Arouca in November, 23 clubs competed. Keen interest was shown and the work done on the spot was of a high standard. In the South the Achievement Day was held at San Fernando in November.

Much assistance was given to the clubs by the officers and field assistants of the Agricultural Department. They acted as judges or instructors as required.

Technical Education:

Technical education is provided and controlled by the Board of Industrial Training, a demi-official body in receipt of a Government subvention. The Board maintains a junior technical school (full-time day school) at San Fernando and conducts seven evening class centres at Port-of-Spain (2), San Fernando (1), Arima (1), Tunapuna (1), Siparia (1) and Fyzabad (1). On the more remote oil-fields and sugar estates part-time day release classes are conducted by a peripatetic instructor. The courses of study provided lead up to the City and Guilds of London examinations in 15 different trades and in 1951 the Board presented 369 candidates of whom 169 passed. Of the 2,717 individual students enrolled in the evening classes, 515 were registered apprentices in 26 different trades.

Commercial classes are provided for 136 students who are prepared for the usual examinations in shorthand, type-writing and book-keeping.

Dressmaking classes are provided at Port-of-Spain and Arima and 250 students were accommodated in 18 classes.

The Board has been able to co-operate with the large oil companies where there has been built up a most comprehensive scheme of in-service training of apprentices. Each training department in the several companies has developed along different lines according to local conditions. In one the apprentices reside in a hostel and attend daily at an apprentice school where Arithmetic, English and other school subjects are taught along with trade subjects. At another training department a one-year pre-vocational course in a well equipped general workshop is provided and great care is taken in directing the apprentice into the trade for which he shows natural aptitude and general inclination.

Adult Education:

The general aim was to provide the type of instruction that would equip certain sections of the adult population for the duties and responsibilities of intelligent citizenship.

The curriculum, instead of being confined to the usual academic subjects, was widened to include public health, handwork, needlework and human relationships including civics and elementary economics.

Up to the end of December adult evening classes were conducted at twenty different centres in the Colony—16 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

Working in close collaboration with the Education Department is the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies which organizes more advanced courses in subjects for which there is a reasonable demand.

The Co-ordinating Committee on Adult Education which was set up in 1949 for the purpose of advising the Director of Education and the Board of Education on future policy regarding Adult Education in all its forms submitted its report to Government during the year. Its recommendations are being considered.

HEALTH

The state of health of the Colony was satisfactory.

A list of general and special hospitals is given on the next page.

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain :

During 1951 the Hospital extended its services to the public by setting up two additional clinics, viz., Psychiatric and Fracture. Hospital wards were wired to facilitate X-ray work at bedside. Air conditioning fixtures were installed in the operating theatre. The vacant post of Lay Secretary was filled by a local appointment. The Superintending Medical Officer and the Radiologist retired during the year. Seven Grade C Medical Officers were recruited during the year, three on probation and four on a temporary month to month basis. Of this number three resigned from the service, one of whom was on probation and two on a temporary basis.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando :

During 1951 one of the male surgical wards was converted into an operating theatre and the former operating theatre was converted into a male surgical ward. This rearrangement provided increased accommodation for a larger number of surgical patients. Improvements were also effected in the X-ray, dispensary, laundry and catering departments. A new supply of medical books formed the nucleus of an up to date medical library to replace the old collection of reference publications. The new hospital under construction is expected to be completed some time next year. In view of this the improvements carried out during 1951 were of a temporary nature and did not justify either major expenditure or alterations.

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases :

<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>			<i>Notifications</i>	
			1951	1950
Typhoid Fevers	...	...	223	170
Pneumonia Primary	...	...	484	292
Pneumonia Secondary	...	...	109	98
Chicken pox	...	...	443	437
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	157	104
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	1
Diphtheria	...	...	90	89
Tuberculosis	...	...	473	411
Others	...	...	0	0

Typhoid: With the exception of a small outbreak in the County of Victoria at the Tarouba Housing Settlement from which 15 cases were reported with one death, most of the cases were evenly scattered in the counties and were sporadic. The increase in number does not imply unusual prevalence.

Pneumonias: 1951 was a year of heavy rainfall. Complications arising out of the common cold chiefly in the respiratory tract in addition to unusual weather conditions were chiefly responsible for the increase.

Tuberculosis: The increase of 62 cases of tuberculosis over 1950 represents better reporting of this condition and not an increase in the incidence of this disease.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Caura, opened in July, 1950, had 161 patients at the end of 1951. At this institution, pneumonectomies (10), thoracoplasties (34), and other operative procedures were carried out. During the year 77 cases were discharged.

Attendances at the Chest Clinic continued to be good, reaching a total of 11,269.

The Masson Tuberculosis Hospital admitted 252 patients and discharged 74, most of whom were quiescent cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination of tuberculine negative contacts was carried out on a limited scale with freeze dried vaccine. During the year 846 persons were vaccinated. In November one medical officer and two nurses undertook training in Jamaica in B.C.G. procedures. It is proposed to launch a Colony-wide B.C.G. campaign in April, 1952.

Malaria: There was no epidemic of malaria during 1951.

Nine thousand four hundred and seventy-four children from 75 schools were examined for spleen rates and the figures showed a general decline, the rate for Trinidad being 2.73 per cent. and for Tobago 0.82 per cent. as compared with 2.3 per cent. for the entire Colony in 1950.

The Slide Diagnostic Service continued. Of the 4,734 slides examined up to November, 486 were positive for malaria parasites with *P. falciparum* predominating.

Anopheline investigation continued. The two major projects of malaria control during 1951 were the spraying of bromeliads with copper sulphate and residual spraying of houses with DDT. The spraying programme was extended to include new areas. 29,318 houses were sprayed twice in Trinidad in addition to several institutions.

The plane disinsectization programme at Piarco continued. Of the 5,039 planes sprayed up to November, 1951, 746 insects were found which included: 1 Anopheline and 28 Culicines.

The Malaria Eradication Programme in Tobago was satisfactorily continued. Every house was sprayed twice, larval surveys and the larviciding programme were continued and drainage works effected.

Venereal Diseases :

The Caribbean Medical Centre, re-established at the U.S.O. Building, Port-of-Spain after the disastrous 1950 fire, houses in addition to the Venereal Diseases Division the Chest Clinic. During the year 16,272 persons (3,000 more than in 1950) visited the Centre for first examinations. The Centre registered a total attendance of 99,996. Treatments were administered to 63,160 patients (49,854 in 1950) and blood tests made.

Two new field clinics were opened during the year. In addition to these, regular field clinics were held at 11 centres in Trinidad.

The V.D. Division continued to carry out measures for Yaws Control in the Colony.

Leprosy :

The general health of inmates of the leprosarium was satisfactory. There was a slight increase in the number of cases discharged as non-infectious over the previous year. Supervision and treatment of cases attending out-patient clinics on the mainland were maintained. Short courses of instruction in leprosy were held at the leprosarium for nurses and student health visitors during the period August to November. Improved accommodation was provided for adolescent girls and for staff. A new kitchen was built and the bakeshop and recreation centre at Cocos Bay were completely renovated. Patient labour continued to be employed wherever possible on new construction and maintenance work. The primary school received two formal visits of inspection during the year from Education Officers of the Department of Education.

Several philanthropic organizations, including the British Red Cross Society, continued to provide recreational facilities for residents.

Hookworm :

Hookworm control and treatment continued to be carried out in Tobago under a Medical Officer and in North and South Trinidad by a small unit comprising a sanitary inspector, nurse microscopist and field attendants under the supervision of a Medical Officer of Health. In the Northern Division the work was almost exclusively concentrated in the County of St. Andrew. The Caribbean Medical Centre assisted with treatment whenever their unit was functioning in this division. In the Southern Division it centred mainly in sugar estates and in neighbouring villages and schools.

Some particulars regarding the number of specimens examined and the treatment given are summarized as follows:—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Tobago</i>	<i>N.Trinidad</i>	<i>S.Trinidad</i>	<i>Colony</i>
No. of specimens examined ...	5,425	8,159	19,466	33,050
No. positive for Hookworm ...	281	4,537	12,394	17,212
Hookworm infestation rate %	5.36	55.61	63.67	52.08
Treatments ...	1,767	22,046	33,838	57,651

The hookworm control programme included general sanitation, privy construction, and health education activities to effect a reduction in the hookworm infestation rate. The programme is to be continued in 1952.

Dental Health :

Two additional part-time dental surgeons were appointed during the year. Dental examinations were made and treatments provided at hospitals, health centres and at schools at 19 centres in the Colony. For the year 57,774 persons attended of whom 38,191 were children, 12,750 adults and 6,833 ante-natal cases. Special emphasis continued to be placed on dental care of children attending primary schools. During school vacation periods, treatment facilities were extended to ante-natal cases and adults in need of emergency treatment. Education in dental health continued to be provided for schools, training colleges for teachers and for various groups and councils associated with welfare work. The mobile dental unit provided by the British Red Cross Society working among the school population in Tobago registered a total attendance of 3,355, did 8,805 extractions, 6,960 fillings and attended to 193 emergency cases.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDS, 1951

Name and Location of Hospital	Total No. of Beds	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Venereal Disease	Leprosy	Infectious	Mental	Remarks
Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	555	435	70	—	—	—	42	8	
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando	346	249	55	20	—	—	22	—	
Masson Hospital ...	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	
Caribbean Medical Centre ...	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	
Mental Hospital ...	925	870	—	—	—	—	55	—	1,282 patients
Colonial Hospital, Tobago ...	70	62	7	—	—	—	—	1	
District Hospital, St. Joseph	37	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Tacarigua	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Arima	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Couva	50	41	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Princes Town	37	34	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Cedros	22	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Emergency Hospital, Mayaro	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Sangre Grande	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chacachacare ...	75	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	372 inmates
House of Refuge, Port-of-Spain	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	686 inmates
Caura Sanatorium ...	166	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	
House of Refuge, Tobago ...	45	44	—	1	—	—	—	—	

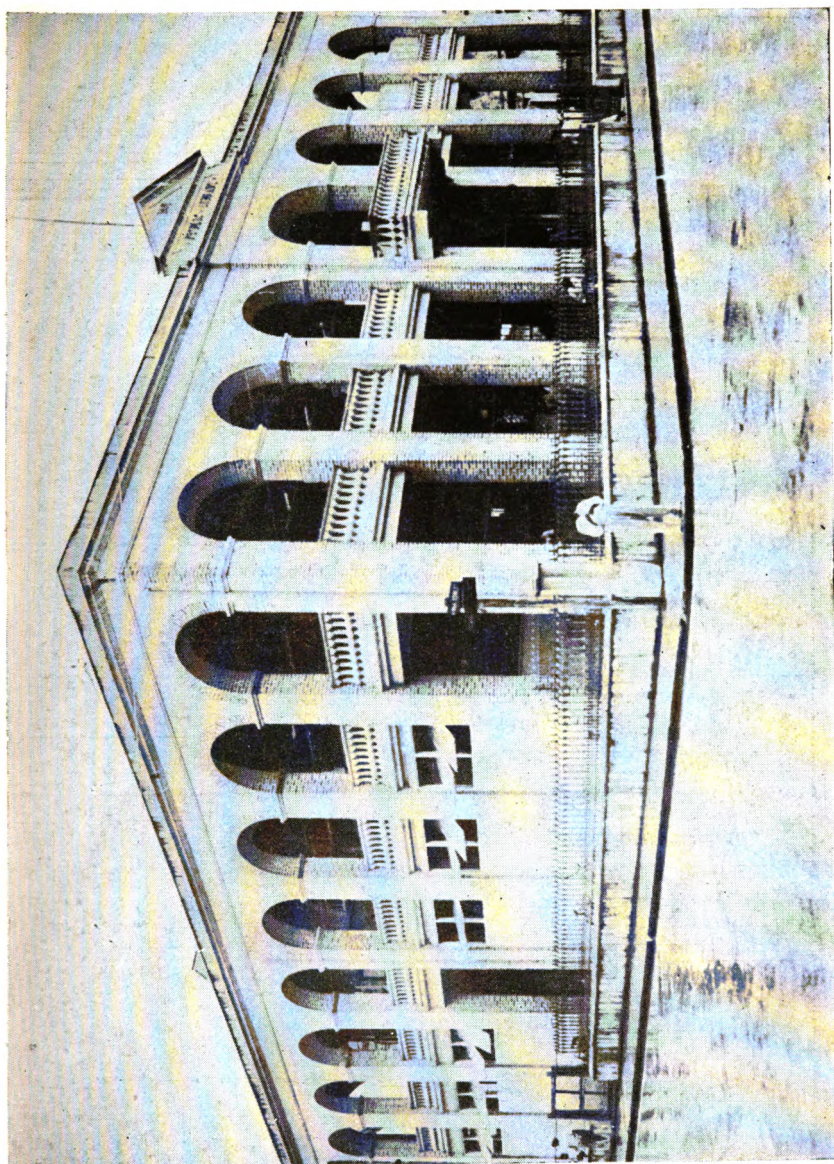
HOUSING

There are three types of houses usually occupied by the poorer sections of the community, viz., tapia huts, and small cottages in rural areas and dilapidated buildings in urban slums. Rural tapia huts are invariably constructed by the owner/occupier and his family, and are sited on their own or on rented land in hamlets off the main roads. It is usual for these huts to consist of two inner rooms only, with a gallery on one or more sides. The floor is generally of beaten earth, the roof is thatched with palm leaves, and the walls are made of round wooden poles, covered with tapia (wattle and daub). Rural cottages, somewhat better in class, usually have two to four rooms, with a kitchen and gallery. The floor is normally of timber and the roof, of corrugated galvanized iron sheeting. The walls may be of tapia, plaster finished, or of timber, hollow clay tiles or concrete nogging. They are invariably chattel houses on rented lands and are located along the country roads in ribbon development formation. Urban slums result from the rental, by rooms, of old decayed houses in blighted areas, or when barrack type dwellings are crammed into limited space with a view to bringing a high aggregate return to the owner. In such cases, repairs and maintenance are negligible and the buildings are generally ill-ventilated, dark and insanitary. These conditions call for urgent remedial measures, and the Slum Clearance Committee continues to acquire compulsorily and to demolish these insanitary dwellings, and erects new blocks of flats on the sites so cleared, as and when funds permit.

The number of cottages constructed in the several suburban housing settlements since the inception of the slum clearance scheme is as follows:—

		<i>1 bedroom</i>	<i>2 bedroom</i>	<i>3 bedroom</i>
Morvant	... ..	168	494	132
St. James	... ..	90	—	—
Mon Repos and Navet		38	306	58
Les Efforts	... ..	—	30	22
Hubertstown	... ..	—	51	—
Siparia	... ..	—	20	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		296	901	212
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

No buildings were constructed during 1951 owing to lack of funds.



THE TRINIDAD PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Established by Ordinance
in 1851, this institution
celebrated its Centenary in
1951 and became a free
Circulation Library in that
year.

TASPO

The Trinidad All Steel Percussion Orchestra producing music from tempered steel oil-drums conducted a highly successful three months' tour of the United Kingdom in 1951. Here they are demonstrating their technique to members and friends of the Music Society.



With the third annual instalment of \$75,000—part of the grant of \$375,000 allocated to the Commission by Government, for the specific purpose of re-roofing the several cottages in the various settlements the Commission was able to re-roof 243 houses during the year. The total number of houses re-roofed during 1949 and 1950 was 548.

During the year under review, 17 houses at Morvant which became vacant were promptly re-let to applicants on the long waiting list. At the other settlements, only 39 vacancies were reported, and these were, in every case immediately taken up by suitable persons.

Slum Clearance :

In the course of the year dilapidated property was demolished in the acquired slum areas of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. Work on the construction of projected apartment buildings in Port-of-Spain has not yet been resumed owing to the unavailability of funds.

The number of flats constructed since the inception of the slum clearance scheme is as follows:—

		1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 bedroom	Total
Port-of-Spain	...	66	188	144	398
San Fernando	...	40	56	88	184

During the year under review, seven flats in Port-of-Spain and ten in San Fernando became vacant, and these were re-let immediately. In addition, five single persons and one family were provided with temporary alternative accommodation in the Commission's decanting centre at Wrightson Road (Ex-Censorship Building).

To assist the Planning and Housing Commission in carrying out Government's re-housing programme, a grant of about \$1 million has been requested from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the completion of the first part of the Port-of-Spain Slum Clearance Scheme.

SOCIAL WELFARE

(i) *Education Extension Service :*

Group work : Community education was carried on among members of voluntary organizations such as community councils, community associations, women's groups, youth clubs, and co-operative groups. The Education Extension Officers advised and assisted these groups in the preparation and carrying out of their programmes, and during the year were in touch with 31 community councils with a membership of 863, 33 welfare associations with 1,463 members, 47 co-operative groups with 1,402 members, 69 women's groups with 1,617 members, 128 youth groups with a membership of 2,772, and 113 other groups such as child welfare leagues with 2,718 members—a total of 420 groups with 10,815 members.

Relationships with the voluntary organizations have been most cordial.

The annual convention of youth clubs was attended by over 2,000 delegates as compared with 225 in the previous year.

Six editions of the journal of the service called *Community Education* were published during the year. The aim of the paper is to bring to the rural dweller as much information as possible that may help him to live a full life. Each issue contained five thousand copies. Towards the latter part of the year the paper was distributed free of cost to members of voluntary groups.

Training : As the work of the Education Extension Service is to help the individual to become a better citizen in the widest sense, and to accept community responsibility, one of the most important media through which it operates is that of training courses. Thirty-eight training courses were held. Subjects included leadership, drama, cake-icing, folk-dancing, cord-knotting, knitting, cookery, public-speaking, needlework, discussion, group technique, child care, economics, flower-making, chair-caning, alpargata-making. Four hundred and fifteen groups sent 1,614 trainees to these courses which together lasted for 438 hours.

In order to encourage cultural activities among the groups an Arts Festival was also held. Groups competed in drama, public-speaking, handicrafts, recitations and original literary work.

Community Centres : Nine community centres were completed during the year with financial help from Government, and construction work on five started, bringing the total number of centres, completed and in course of construction, to nineteen.

Handicrafts : Two instructresses were employed to provide training in weaving of banana fibre and sisal with articles for sale and home use. These included hats, bags, belts, shopping baskets. The art of Carib basketry was revived and a market found for them in the United States of America. The handicraft industry was also stimulated by the visit of Mr. Fred Leighton of New York who was commissioned by Colonial Development and Welfare to survey and advise on handicrafts in the West Indies. As a result of his visit a handicraft association has been formed and plans have been made for establishing a Marketing Agency.

Community Education Committee : Ten Community Education Committees were set up in May under the chairmanship of the Wardens and Assistant Wardens in each county. Government officers and representatives of the county councils and social welfare organisations serve on these Committees. Their terms of reference are to advise Government on matters pertaining to adult education in their respective counties and to assist the Education Extension Service in programmes of social development. On the whole the Committees worked well although in some districts the poor attendance at meetings militated against this. The most outstanding achievement has been the invaluable services rendered by members in assisting the Education Extension Officer to organise the Arts Festival. The Committee too have advised the Wardens on playing fields in their respective areas.

Mobile Cinema—1951: The three mobile cinema units continued to operate throughout the Colony. Over 500 shows were held at 92 centres in Trinidad and 32 in Tobago. Shows for inmates of institutions that have no access to public cinemas were also regularly held. Film shows dealing with agriculture, credit unions and co-operatives and community development were highly successful and were in constant demand. Several requests could not be entertained due to the limited scope of the existing facilities of the units. The film strip lending service continues to operate. Several strips were added to the library during the year.

(ii) *Health Education :*

The health education unit continued its active co-ordination programme within the Medical Department and with other organisations and district rural voluntary councils engaged in health and social welfare. Practical health information was given on care of infants, general sanitation, dental health, hookworm prevention and control and on the prevention of endemic diseases. The school health programme was continued through the Junior Red Cross. Use was made of the available visual and other media related to health education. Special health talks and lectures were provided to various groups to promote family fitness and community health.

The mobile cinema unit provided 207 shows in 82 districts (56 in 1950) and over 47,350 persons attended. Over 516,511 feet (80,770 feet in 1950) of films on health subjects were exhibited. The work of the unit expanded considerably and the health films are in great demand.

Nutrition : Cookery demonstrations were given throughout the year to mothers attending ante-natal and child welfare clinics. Courses in nutrition and cookery were carried on regularly for adults at three centres, viz., Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Tobago. Six courses were given at Port-of-Spain at the cookery centre with an average attendance of 60 adults. In South Trinidad the programme was delayed because there was no demonstrator. The courses however were provided in two districts in the second half of the year with a total attendance of 100. In Tobago courses were given in three districts with an average attendance of thirty (30).

Lectures on food, nutrition and demonstrations where practicable were also given to rural leaders, sanitary inspectors, health visitors and to community groups in connexion with training courses and health education campaign.

The practical course begun last year in institutional cookery was continued during 1951, with 10 persons in attendance.

A total of 6,046 pounds of food yeast was supplied during the year. It was added to cooked meals at ten School Meals Centres and was introduced in a 2 per cent. fortified loaf at most of the institutions of the Health Department. Food yeast was also provided in biscuits in 68 schools for the school feeding programme and in milk to 224 schools.

Fresh or dried milk was supplied to nearly 9,000 and free midday meals to a little over 1,400 children attending elementary schools.

(iii) *Child Welfare :*

There are eight (8) day nurseries in operation in the Colony, five in Trinidad and three in Tobago. These nurseries have a total daily average attendance of approximately 220 and are operated by the Day Nursery Association, the Coterie of Social Workers, the Child Welfare League, the Carmelite Sisters and the Salvation Army.

At John John in conjunction with the nursery there is a nursery school for children from 3-5 years of age. This school has an average attendance of 70 children all of whom are in the kindergarten class and are provided with free milk in the afternoon.

The Tunapuna Day Nursery with children 3-5 years of age has an average attendance of 21 per day; from July, 1950 to March, 1951 there was a total attendance of 4,677.

The St. James branch of the Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago organized a day nursery during 1951 with accommodation for about 12 babies. During the year there was an average attendance of 8.

The Child Welfare League continued to make daily provision for malnourished infants and working mothers.

Free milk was provided daily for toddlers by the Health Department. Most of these were undernourished and necessitous children. The number of distributing centres was increased from 10 in 1950 to 18 in 1951 and 315 children were supplied with milk as against 230 in 1950.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT

Public assistance : The Poor Relief Ordinance, Chapter 13. No. 1 was repealed and the Public Assistance Ordinance, No. 18 of 1951, which makes provision for the grant of Public Assistance, was enacted and came into operation on 1st January, 1951. The minimum grant of public assistance which was formerly \$2.00 per month for an adult was increased to \$3.00 per month effective from 1st January.

The number of persons in receipt of public assistance at 31st December, 1951 was 12,580, and the total expenditure for the year was \$345,533.14, as compared with 11,739 persons and a total expenditure of \$286,122.61 in 1950.

Old Age Pensions : The Old Age Pensions Ordinance, Chapter 13. No. 2, which makes provision for Old Age Pensions, was amended by the Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1951.

The most important features of the amending ordinance are:—

- (1) The pension rate was increased from three dollars to seven dollars per month.
- (2) The means test figure was raised from six dollars to ten dollars per month.
- (3) A claimant for pension is no longer required to be a British subject.
- (4) A person need not have been engaged in earning his livelihood for the period of twenty years immediately preceding his claim for pension.
- (5) Periods spent abroad in the Service of the Crown or on board a British vessel or during which a person has maintained a dependant in the Colony are deemed to be periods of residence in the Colony for the purposes of the Ordinance.
- (6) Persons admitted to an institution for medical or surgical treatment are not disqualified from receiving pension during the period spent in the institution for this purpose.
- (7) The first twenty-five dollars of any cash or investment is disregarded in calculating the means of a person, each twenty-five dollars thereafter to a maximum of five hundred dollars being deemed to provide an income of six cents per month or the income actually received, whichever is the greater.
- (8) The income earned by a blind person by his own hands is disregarded in calculating his means.

As a result of the increase in the pension rate the temporary war allowance of \$2.00 per month which was paid to all old age pensioners was terminated.

Three thousand two hundred and twenty-six claims for old age pension were received during the year. These, together with 334 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1950, brought the total number of claims to be considered by the local boards during the year to 3,560. Of this number the local boards dealt with 3,027, of which 2,165 were approved and 862 rejected. In addition, the local boards reconsidered 1,115 claims which had previously been approved or rejected. Of this number, 492 were approved, 322 discontinued and 301 again rejected. Pensions were restored in 74 cases. The number of claims outstanding at the end of the year was 533. At 31st December, 1951, there were 18,174 persons in receipt of old age pension, an increase of 1,065 over the previous year. The total expenditure on old age pensions for 1951 was \$1,446,464.80 as compared with \$995,743.86 for 1950.

Rehabilitation Grants : Grants to enable persons, who do not come within the scope of the Public Assistance Ordinance, to maintain or regain their independence and prevent them from eventually becoming a charge on public assistance were made from an Emergency Cases Fund. As a result of the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the grant of old age pension and public assistance, the vote for this fund was increased in 1951 from \$1,440.00 to \$5,000.00.

Grants were made to families to assist them with livestock and poultry-rearing projects; to tradesmen to purchase the tools with which they could pursue their trade; to families who were rendered homeless by fire or flood to assist them in rebuilding or repairing their homes; and to many other persons who were undertaking projects of a similar nature in order to rehabilitate themselves.

Welfare of Children and Young People in need of Special Care : Financial assistance was provided from public assistance funds for destitute children who live in the homes of their parents or guardians. The Blind Welfare Association maintains a school for blind children, and a school for deaf and dumb children is carried on by a voluntary body. There is great need for a home for physically and mentally handicapped children and the proposed Princess Elizabeth Home for such children will fill a long-felt want when it is established.

Care of Aged : Non-contributory pensions are payable to the aged under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Ordinance. The increase in the pension rate in 1951 from three dollars to seven dollars per month alleviated the financial hardships of the aged to some extent. Free medical treatment was also available at Government institutions to old age pensioners.

Two Houses of Refuge situated in Port-of-Spain and Tobago, are provided by Government for the institutional care of the aged. Voluntary organizations also maintained homes for the aged and night shelters in various parts of the Colony.

Adoption of Children : The legal adoption of children is arranged by the Adoption Board, a statutory body established under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Ordinance, No. 31 of 1946. The Board is comprised of the Chief Public Assistance Officer as chairman, and five other persons nominated by the Governor. It is the duty of the Board to receive applications in respect of the adoption of children, to make investigations as required by the Ordinance for the consideration of the Court, and to act as guardian *ad litem* of any child in respect of whom an adoption order is sought. When arrangements for adoption are made by the Board an application to the Court for an adoption order cannot be made until the expiration of six months after the child has been delivered into the care of the adopter.

At 31st December, 1950, there were 29 cases engaging the attention of the Board, and two listed for hearing by the Court. There were 46 applications and three re-applications received in 1951. During the year 11 applications were granted by the Court, 4 cases were withdrawn, and the Board declined to make arrangements for adoption in 23 cases. At 31st December, 1951, there were 12 cases on probation, 26 being considered by the Board, and 4 listed for hearing by the Court.

PROBATION SERVICE

Organization:

Probation as a judicial measure whereby an offender is given the opportunity to rehabilitate himself under the supervision and guidance of a probation officer is now effectively being pursued in the entire colony especially among youthful offenders and

children. Probation case committees are established in the five magisterial districts of St. George West, Victoria, St. George East, Caroni and Tobago. The Stipendiary magistrate of the district is its chairman, the district probation officer its secretary while its members consist of interested social workers of the community. The principal probation officer and the commanding officer of the Salvation Army are *ex officio* members of all committees. The main purpose of these committees is to review cases under supervision.

Staff :

The Staff of the probation service consists of 1 principal probation officer, 13 full time male probation officers, 1 full time female probation officer, 4 part time male probation officers and 6 part time female probation officers. Part time officers are mainly recruited from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Order of Carmelites and the Salvation Army.

Training :

The training of probation officers is maintained through a system of in-training which is done throughout the year by means of lectures, discussions and the reading of papers. One officer took the Home Office Training Course for probation officers in the United Kingdom during the year. The Trinidad and Tobago Probation Officers' Association which is affiliated to the National Association of Probation Officers in the United Kingdom held a very successful conference on 24th November, 1951.

Supervision :

During the period under review 375 adults and 304 juveniles were placed on probation thus increasing the number under supervision to 1,008 adults and 710 juveniles. The majority of the adults continue to be within the age group 16 to 21 and most of the juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

Other Activities :

The probation service continues to handle all applications for free legal aid. A total of 225 applications was received during the year, nearly half of which were applications for aid in divorce proceedings. In matrimonial disputes every effort is made to reconcile individuals who are estranged, especially where children are involved. Advice is given to persons seeking to settle land

disputes or to secure compensation in the Workmen's Compensation Court. Problem and maladjusted children are frequently referred to officers by parents and social workers and, where necessary, cases are now referred to the psychiatric out-patients clinic.

Surveys :

The probation service is now conducting two sociological surveys; one on steel bands and the other on juvenile delinquency.

Results of Probation :

Of the 575 offenders who completed their probation terms during the year, 445 or 77.4 per cent. were satisfactory and 22.6 per cent. were unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the number of cases under supervision during 1951 :—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>
Cases brought forward from 1950 ...	644	499
Cases placed on probation during 1951 ...	375	304
Total number of cases under supervision during 1951 ...	1,019	803
Grand Total ...	...	1,822

The annual per capita cost of supervision for the year was \$27.38.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND ORPHANAGES

The four certified schools provided under the Children's Ordinance are owned and administered by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies, who receive grants from the Government for their upkeep.

The Boys' Industrial School situated at Diego Martin, and administered by Anglicans, is conducted along the lines of the English Approved Schools. It had an enrolment of 204 at the end of 1951. The ages of the inmates range from 12 to 17 years. There is a regular day school attached to the institution staffed by trained teachers. Vocational training is given in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, masonry, wheelwrighting and blacksmithing. Agriculture and pen-keeping form the background of the general training given at the institution. The boys regularly attend Divine Service at the village churches and receive in the institution religious instruction according to their religious persuasion. A Scout group attached to the school has proved beneficial.

The Girls' Industrial School conducted by the Carmelite Sisters assisted by a lay staff is situated at Belmont on a three-acre block of land. The average number of inmates for the year was 32 and their ages ranged between 13 and 17 years. The girls are all given some form of secular education, according to their previous attainment, by a qualified teacher. They have vocational classes in domestic science, house-keeping, sewing and laundering. During the year these activities were extended to include vegetable gardening and poultry keeping. The girls also have a recorder band and have formed their own steel percussion orchestra.

Tacarigua Orphanage which is administered by the Church of England is situated at Tacarigua—10 miles from the City. It has a population of 402 children, 263 boys and 139 girls. There is one mixed school which is staffed by trained teachers. The boys are trained in tailoring, shoemaking, cabinet-making, carpentry, masonry, painting, agriculture and livestock rearing. The girls do domestic science, knitting and embroidery. The children pursue hobbies of their own interest in clubs during their leisure time.

The Belmont Orphanage is administered by the Dominican Sisters assisted by a lay staff. The average number of inmates during the year was 620 children—367 boys and 253 girls. A Boys' and Girls' School conducted by trained teachers cater for the education of the children aged 5-14 years. A nursery school has been established for the babies 2 to 5 years of age. The boys aged 14 to 16 years are trained in carpentry, joinery, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, masonry, printing and baking, while the girls are taught domestic science, laundering, embroidery and dress-making. The boys indulge in boxing, cricket, football, volley ball and table tennis. The girls continue to play many games and again won the Cabral Shield which is awarded to the most successful netball team, while an ex-boy became the light-heavyweight boxing champion of the West Indies.

The bands of both orphanages had a very successful year and gave several public performances.

Outstanding features in the certified schools during 1951 were:—The remodelling of the refectories in all the institutions, the extension of secondary education to more children, the expansion

and development of the Tacarigua Orphanage farm, the production of concrete blocks at both orphanages for their own building projects, the breaking down of children in large houses to smaller groups, the outstanding success in the Teachers' Final Examination by an ex-pupil of Tacarigua Orphanage and the attendance of senior boys at classes conducted by the Board of Industrial Training with a view to supplementing the vocational training facilities provided at the schools, and to give lads an opportunity for entering in the City and Guilds Examinations.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During the year 1951 forty-eight Ordinances were enacted of which particulars of the more important are as follows:—

Ordinance No. 3 of 1951: The Government Housing Loans (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance enables the Government Housing Loans Board to overdraw its account with its bankers on Government's guarantee. General borrowing powers have also been included in the Ordinance. These are to be exercisable subject to the control of the Governor in Council and Legislative Council and will enable the Board, if the occasion arises, to raise money for its operations from sources other than the Government or its bankers. The Ordinance further authorises the Government to guarantee repayment of sums borrowed by the Board from any such source.

Ordinance No. 6 of 1951: The British Nationality (Offences and Fees) Ordinance, 1951

The British Nationality Act, 1948, and the British Nationality Regulations, 1948, are generally applicable to the Colony, but section 28 of the Act, which relates to offences and penalties and Regulation 19 and the 7th Schedule of the Regulations which relate to the imposition of fees, apply only to the United Kingdom. This Ordinance accordingly makes provisions for these matters. The penalties prescribed correspond to those prescribed in the United Kingdom.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1951: The Pool Betting (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance seeks to cure a defect in the Pool Betting Ordinance, 1950. The Ordinance although providing for the imposition of a pool betting duty and a pool betting tax did not specifically place the liability to payment of the duty and tax on the person conducting a pool betting business and as taxing enactments must be strictly construed difficulty might have been met in attempting to enforce collection of the duty and tax or penalties for non-payment thereof.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1951: The General Loan and Stock Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance declares the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorised to be raised by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, and to provide for the creation of Trinidad and Tobago Stock.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1951: The General Local Loan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance (i) enables the debentures to be authenticated in such manner as may be approved by the Governor; (ii) makes it clear that the first appropriation for payment of the principal of the stock is to be made during the half year ending on the first construction date; and (iii) enables the Crown Agents to place money on deposit as an alternative to investment.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1951: The General Local Loan (Municipal Corporations) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance (i) enables debentures to be authenticated in such manner as may be approved by a resolution of the Council of the Corporation; (ii) makes it clearer that the first appropriation for payment of the principal of the stock is to be made during the half year ending on the first contribution date; and (iii) enables a Corporation to place money on deposit as an alternative to investment.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1951: The Economic Programme Loan Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance authorises the raising of loans to defray the expenditure in connection with the Colony's Five Year

Economic Programme and such other public works as the Legislative Council may from time to time approve.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1951: The Fire Brigades (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

The personnel of the Fire Brigades comprises members of the Police Force assigned for duty with the Brigades and volunteers who are remunerated on a part-time basis. It is proposed to create a separate Fire Brigades Department unconnected with the Police Force and composed of wholtime and part-time members, and comprehensive and detailed legislation in connection therewith is contemplated, but pending its completion, this Ordinance was introduced as a temporary measure to effect such amendments to the Fire Brigades Ordinance as would enable the new department to function immediately.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1951: The Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

Complaints having been received that certain people have been using the telephone system to annoy and insult subscribers it was thought necessary to make the use thereof under such circumstances an offence by the enactment of this Ordinance the terms of which, follow closely the provisions of section 10 of the Post Office Amendment Act, 1935.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1951: The Theatres and Dance Halls (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance makes the several magistrates Licensing Authorities, authorises the cancellation or suspension of licences for good cause and gives a right of appeal to the Full Court from any decision of a Magistrate sitting as a Licensing Authority by a person aggrieved.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1951: The Public Assistance Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the Poor Relief Ordinance with certain modifications mainly due to the change in designation from Poor Relief to Public Assistance. It is complementary to the Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance and results from the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed in May, 1949, to consider and make recommendations to the Government

on the grant of old age pensions and public assistance, in so far as old age pensions are concerned. References to Poor Relief have been replaced by references to Public Assistance and the opportunity has been taken to delete section 5 of the Poor Relief Ordinance which incorporated the Central Poor Relief Board. This Board held no property and merely administered Government funds and its successor, the Central Public Assistance Board, will have similar functions. The section is therefore considered unnecessary. The remainder of the Ordinance is devoted to matters of minor detail.

Ordinance No. 19 of 1951: The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance implements the recommendations of a Committee which was appointed in May, 1949, to consider and make recommendations to the Government on the grant of old age pensions and public assistance in so far as old age pensions are concerned, and prescribes for an increase in pension and income limit and modifies the statutory conditions governing eligibility for pension.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1951: The Jury (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951

The income and property qualifications of persons eligible to serve as jurors were fixed in 1844 when the purchasing power of money was considerably higher than it was today, and, while serving to indicate to some extent educational fitness, they minimised the risk of the selection for jury service of persons lacking a sense of responsibility. Having regard to the present day value of money, it was felt that some adjustment in these qualifications, in so far as common jurors are concerned, was necessary if the purposes for which property qualifications are prescribed were not to be defeated and the object of this Ordinance was to provide accordingly.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1951: The Income Tax (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1951

Under the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) of the Income Tax Ordinance, sums by way of interest paid by a person on money borrowed by him in acquiring his income are allowable deductions from chargeable income provided the income of the person who

receives or is entitled to receive the interest is exempt from income tax by virtue of section 8 of the Ordinance, or by virtue of any other Ordinance, or, his income not being so exempt, the interest is chargeable to tax as part of his income. Cases in which income is exempt from tax and under arrangements made under the Double Taxation Agreement concluded with the United Kingdom Government under section 47A of the Ordinance were therefore not covered and the purpose of clause 2 of this Ordinance was to bring such cases within the scope of the exemption.

Section 33A of the Income Tax Ordinance *inter alia* imposes on a person:—

(a) who transfers property in trust with a provision for reversion of the corpus of the trust to himself or to persons to be determined at a future date; or with a prohibition on dealing with the trust property during his lifetime

(b) who transfers property to a minor

liability to tax on the income derived from the property as though the transfer had not been made, unless in the case of a transfer to a minor and after the period of minority has ceased, the Commissioner of Income Tax is satisfied that the transfer was not made for the purpose of avoiding tax.

Clause 3 of this Ordinance makes similar provision in the case of transfer of income to a minor.

Ordinance No. 25 of 1951: The Oil in Waters of the Colony Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance provides against the pollution of the waters in the harbours and beaches of the Colony by the discharge and/or escape of oil from vessels.

Ordinance No. 27 of 1951: The Education Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with modifications the Education Ordinances. The main changes are (a) the introduction of provisions for the establishment, maintenance and administration of assisted community schools and (b) the alteration of the provision of the present law governing the employment and termination of the services of teachers attached to primary and intermediate schools.

Ordinance No. 28 of 1951: The Private Schools Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance replaces the Private Schools Ordinance. Under that Ordinance a private school which was not being conducted in accordance with the law could be ordered to be closed by a Magistrate but there was no provision requiring a proprietor of a private school to obtain permission for opening the school. This Ordinance makes such permission necessary and further provides against the employment of undesirable persons as teachers in private schools.

Ordinance No. 34 of 1951: The Public Service Commission Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance provides for the transfer to the Public Service Commission of certain advisory functions which were hitherto exercised by the Executive Council and is in accordance with section 64 of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950.

Ordinance No. 35 of 1951: The Port Services (Dues, Charges and Management) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance (which is based on the recognised maritime principle that vessels which use and derive benefit from light-houses, buoys and beacons should bear the cost of them) provides for the collecting of light dues from ships calling at this Colony in order to defray the cost of the lighthouses, buoys and beacons which at present are paid for from public funds.

It is proposed to levy the dues on the net registered tonnage of a vessel which is the method adopted in similar legislation which is in force in the United Kingdom, in certain British West Indian Colonies and also in other maritime countries.

Ordinance No. 40 of 1951: The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee (Incorporated) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance incorporates the members of the Committee appointed to control and administer the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund established under the Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948, so as to enable them to lend money from the Fund on the strength of mortgage of real or leasehold property.

Ordinance No. 41 of 1951: The Cement Industry (Development) Ordinance, 1951

This Ordinance provides for the grant of special concessions to persons able and willing to erect and operate cement factories in the Colony each capable of a minimum annual output of 50,000 tons of standard cement.

Ordinance No. 46 of 1951: The Solicitors (Amendment) Ordinance 1951

This Ordinance has become necessary because of the amendment to the Stamp Duty Ordinance abolishing the stamp duty payable by solicitors on their annual practising certificates. This Ordinance also authorises the Registrar of the Supreme Court to withhold the issue of an annual practising certificate until the annual subscription payable to the Trinidad Incorporated Law Society by a Solicitor has been paid, and relieves the Governor in Council of the duty of sanctioning an increase of the annual subscription beyond five dollars.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE:

The Laws of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as administered in the courts are the Common Laws of England, the doctrines of Equity and Statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, and are deemed to have been introduced into and enacted in the Colony as from that date, and local Ordinances contained in the 1940 Revised Edition of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago and such other Ordinances passed from year to year thereafter by the Legislature.

The courts of the Colony are as follows:—

The Supreme Court :

This Court is a Superior Court of Record and consists of a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and such other Puisne Judges as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Chief Justice is the President of the Supreme Court and is designated the Chief

Justice of Trinidad and Tobago; the Senior Puisne Judge ranks next to the Chief Justice and is designated the Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago; and the other Puisne Judges rank after the Senior Puisne Judge according to the dates of their respective appointments and are designated Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago. In this Court law and equity are concurrently administered and in it is vested all jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes, Lunacy, Bankruptcy, Admiralty, suits to establish legitimacy, &c. Its jurisdiction is exercised as nearly as possible in accordance with the practice and procedure for the time being in force in the High Court of Justice in England so far as such practice and procedure are not displaced by local Rules of Court.

Civil actions and proceedings are almost invariably heard and determined by a single Judge. But there is provision for such matters to be tried by a jury. In such cases nine jurors form the array.

Indictable offences are also tried by the Judges of this court sitting with a common jury of nine in all cases except murder when the number is increased to twelve. By order of the court a special jury of nine may in any case, whether civil or criminal (except indictments for treason or felony punishable with death) be empanelled.

The appellate jurisdiction of the court consists of:—

- (i) *The Full Court*: To this Court appeals are brought from the decision of judges in the matters specified in the Judicature Ordinance. This court also hears appeals from the decisions of Magistrates under the Summary Courts Ordinance and of judges of the petty civil courts. It is sufficiently constituted by two judges but frequently consists of three. Where, owing to incapacity, only one judge is available, appeals under the Summary Courts Ordinances may be heard by a single judge.
- (ii) *Court of Criminal Appeal*: Persons convicted on indictment may appeal to this court as of right on any question of law and by leave of a judge on questions of fact and severity of sentence. Three judges constitute this court.

Petty Civil Courts :

These are established in various parts of the Colony and have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240.00. They have no equitable jurisdiction and follow closely on the lines of the county courts in England. They are presided over by a stipendiary magistrate of the district.

Magistrates' Courts :

They are counterparts of English police courts and exercise similar jurisdiction in criminal and quasi-criminal courts.

Coroners' Courts :

This Court is presided over by a stipendiary magistrate of the district. Its function and procedure are similar to those of coroners in England except that it sits without a jury.

Where, however, the matter for inquiry arises in his harbour a harbour master has all the powers and jurisdiction to discharge the duties of a coroner.

West Indian Court of Appeal :

This court is a superior court of record for the West Indian Colonies and is created by the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919. It hears and determines appeals, so far as this Colony is concerned, from decisions of the Supreme Court in its civil jurisdiction in matters not specifically assigned to the Full Court. It is usually constituted by any three Chief Justices of the Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward Islands and sits in the Colony from which the appeal comes. Where, however, the Chief Justice of the Colony in which the Court sits is unable for any cause to sit, the Governor of the Colony may appoint a person appearing to him to be duly qualified to sit instead of such Chief Justice, and hear the appeals to the Court.

Its President and Principal Registrar are the Chief Justice and Registrar respectively of Trinidad and Tobago.

Barristers and Solicitors perform the same functions respectively in the Colony as in the United Kingdom. Solicitors have no right of audience in the Supreme Court except before a Judge in Chambers, and in matters under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are *ex-officio* commissioners of Workmen's Compensation for the Colony, and the magistrate from time to time assigned for duty as such in the Island of Tobago is, in addition to the Judges of the Supreme Court, a commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Island of Tobago.

All claims by injured workmen for compensation arising under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance are heard by the commissioners.

POLICE:

The police force is administered by a commissioner and comprises a deputy commissioner, an assistant commissioner, paymaster, 25 superintendents and assistant superintendents, 38 inspectors, 290 subordinate officers and 1,109 constables. It is an armed force charged with the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime and other infractions of the law, the suppression of internal disturbances, and may be called out on military duty on proclamation by the Governor. The force is distributed throughout the Colony among 6 police divisions, containing a total of 62 stations. It operates a fleet of 84 vehicles of various types and makes and maintains a motor pool and garage at St. James barracks where transport is centred. It has a separate branch for criminal investigation, a security department, a marine branch, a depot for the training of recruits and for advance instruction and refresher courses to members of the force, a band under the control of a director of music, and a mounted branch. During the year the fire brigade branch was constituted into a fire services department separate from the police and the traffic and communications branch transferred the duties of licensing motor vehicles to a civilian authority.

The criminal investigation branch includes fingerprint, photographic and *modus operandi* bureaux. In 1951, 3,890 fingerprint slips of first offenders were filed in the fingerprint registry as compared with 3,239 in 1950. A total of 80,706 classified fingerprints of persons convicted of indictable crimes was recorded in the registry at the end of the year. The photographic bureau took

5,212 photographs during the year. The subjects photographed included scenes of serious crimes, fatal and serious accidents and discharged prisoners. The *modus operandi* bureau, which was started in 1947, keeps detailed records of criminals. The total number of persons on record at the end of 1951 was 1,610.

The marine branch which is equipped with 7 launches is responsible for the policing of the wharves and harbours. Crime within this area consists principally of the broaching of cargoes and to a lesser degree, of thefts of fishing equipment and outboard engines. By means of patrol launches constant supervision is exercised over shipping in the stream and a close watch is kept on transhipments of cargo. Special precautions are taken to prevent smuggling and illegal immigration.

The training depot provides training for recruits and advanced and refresher courses for members of the force. In the course of the year, 112 recruits were trained. Of this number 75 were inhabitants of the Colony; the remainder were from the neighbouring West Indian islands and British Guiana. The training course includes instruction in wireless telegraphy, motor vehicle instructions, swimming and cycling.

The police band which is under the control of a director of music trained at Kneller Hall, comprises 26 bandsmen and six apprentices. The band gave regular public performances in the various squares of the city and rural areas. It fulfilled a total of 258 engagements during the year.

The mounted branch furnishes regular mounted patrols by day and night in Port-of-Spain and suburbs. It assists in preserving order at races and sports meetings and on occasions where crowds or large gatherings are assembled.

Supplemental police are appointed by the Commissioner and are maintained by certain sugar estates and oil companies for the policing of their property.

Special reserve police are maintained to assist the regular force as and when required. The actual strength in 1951 was 610—officers, 25 and other ranks, 585.

In the course of 1950, eighteen mobile patrol units equipped with the most up-to-date radio telephone equipment were introduced. Two of the units patrol the city by day and night and are ever ready to answer emergency calls. Fifteen units operate in San Fernando and rural areas, and one in the marine launch, *Sea-gull*. By dialling the number 999 members of the public are able to summon the police promptly to the scene, and in this way many immediate arrests are made.

There were 23,492 registered motor vehicles compared with 21,501 last year. A brief summary of the accident statistics for 1950 is set out below, together with comparative details for the years 1949-1950.

Accidents	1951	1950	1949
Total number of accidents	7,576	7,273	6,934
Total number of persons killed	77	73	57
Total number of persons injured	2,339	2,234	2,329
No. of vehicles licensed	18,679	17,033	15,224

SERIOUS CRIMES 1951

CRIMES	Total No. of true reports	No. of reports in which pro- secutions have been instituted	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons against whom cases were withdrawn	No. of persons against whom cases are pending
<i>Class I—Against the person</i>							
Murder	35	34	37	9	2	6	20
Manslaughter (Other than Traffic Accidents)	4	4	4	1	1	—	2
Attempts to Murder	20	17	21	3	1	4	13
Suicide and Attempted Suicide	59	19	19	15	1	—	3
Letter threatening to Murder	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Felonious Wounding	155	152	187	73	17	3	94
Other acts causing or tending to cause danger to life or bodily harm	21	14	17	5	4	—	8
Rape and Unlawful carnal knowledge	76	69	74	10	16	11	37
Abduction	3	3	3	—	1	—	2
Bigamy	5	5	5	3	1	—	1
Abortion	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
Unnatural Offences	19	15	16	3	1	2	10
TOTAL (Class I)	400	334	385	122	45	27	191

SERIOUS CRIMES 1951—Continued

CRIMES	Total No. of true reports	No. of reports in which pro- secutions have been instituted	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons against whom cases were withdrawn	No. of persons against whom cases are pending
<i>Class II—Against property \$96 and over, with violence</i>							
Blackmail and Extortion ...	3	2	2	2	—	—	—
Breaking and Breaking with intent ...	784	280	361	218	46	7	90
Robbery ...	77	51	69	13	26	—	30
TOTAL (Class II)	864	333	432	233	72	7	120
<i>Class III—Against property (\$96 and over) without violence</i>							
Embezzlement ...	4	3	3	2	1	—	—
Falsification of Accounts ...	6	6	7	3	—	—	4
False Pretences ...	20	18	18	9	2	—	7
Fraud, Fraudulent Conversion ...	22	21	21	7	—	—	14
Larceny ...	330	123	185	83	39	3	60
Precedial Larceny ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny of Postal Packet ...	10	1	1	—	—	—	1
Post Office Felonies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny in dwelling house (\$24 and over)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entering dwelling house with intent ...	431	191	205	145	26	1	33
TOTAL (Class III)	825	363	440	249	68	4	119

SERIOUS CRIMES 1951—Continued

CRIMES	Total No. of true reports	No. of reports in which pro- secutions have been instituted	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons against whom cases were withdrawn	No. of persons against whom cases are pending
<i>Class IV—Malicious damage to property with intent</i>							
Arson ...	58	26	33	2	4	—	25
Malicious Damage ...	31	18	18	14	2	—	2
Cattle Maiming ...	8	3	3	1	2	—	—
TOTAL (Class IV)	97	47	54	17	8	2	27
<i>Class V—Forgery and crimes against currency</i>							
Forgery ...	145	122	122	54	12	3	53
TOTAL (Class V)	145	122	122	54	12	3	53
<i>Class VI—Other serious crimes not included above</i>							
Perjury ...	4	4	4	1	—	1	2
Personation ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL (Class VI)	5	5	5	1	—	1	3
TOTAL (All Classes)	2,336	1,204	1,438	676	205	44	513

PRISONS :

The Prison's Department administers the following prisons and institutions: the *Royal Gaol* situated in a residential section of Port-of-Spain with accommodation for 210 male adults and 38 female adults; the *Carrera Convict Prison*, an island prison about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the mainland with accommodation for 340 male adults; *Her Majesty's Prison, Golden Grove*, a new prison 16 miles from Port-of-Spain; the *District Prison, Tobago*, with 12 cells used only for prisoners serving very short sentences; District Prisons at Toco, Blanchisseuse, Cedros and Mayaro under the supervision of the Police (these prisons are seldom used); and the *Youth Training Centre*, also situated at Golden Grove with accommodation for 190 lads between 16 to 21 years of age. All the prisons and also the Youth Training Centre have modern sanitation and electric lights installed.

Prisoners are classified as follows:—(a) star class (normally first offenders); (b) special class (21-30 year age group. Two or more convictions); (c) ordinary class (recidivists). In addition there are:—first division (unconvicted prisoners, debtors and prohibited immigrants and second division (wife maintenance and affiliation arrears). All prisoners, male and female, serving sentences of imprisonment of over 30 days earn remission of sentence equal to one-third of total sentence. Forfeiture of remission for misconduct is calculated in days; the "marks system" is not in use.

Roman Catholic, Church of England and non-Conformist Chaplains minister to the spiritual needs of the prison population. A Hindu priest attends to the needs of the East Indians. Daily school under the direction of two educational instructors is carried on at the Youth Training Centre and twice weekly at Carrera Prison. Schools are regularly inspected by an Inspector of Schools. There are libraries at all the prisons and the Youth Training Centre. Cinema shows are regular features of the educational programme. The members of the Ladies' Visiting Committee visit the Female Prison regularly.

The year under review was one of satisfactory progress. At Golden Grove a workshop was erected, an Officer's dormitory recreation and dining rooms built, the fire-station re-built and the

administration building renovated and painted. Work at the Youth Training Centre made progress. A new block was constructed and the old one was used to accommodate young offenders on remand. In addition, a storeroom and a tool-room were erected and an extension made to the workshop.

With effect from 1st January, 1951, two Welfare Officers to the Prisons Department were appointed. They replace the After-care Officer (a Salvation Army Officer) and their duties include the making of enquiries and writing of letters on behalf of prisoners while in prison. On discharge from prison, prisoners are given financial assistance and/or tools and every effort is made by the Welfare Officers to obtain employment for them.

The number of persons in custody on 31st December, 1951, was 1,145 as compared with 986 at the end of the previous year; the daily average for the year being 1,022 males and 34 females.

The most prevalent offence for which males were committed to prison was offences against the property, and for females, offences against the "peace".

During the year 20 males and 2 females were committed for debt or contempt of Court; 14 males paid on admission or during sentence and the females served their sentences. 145 males were committed for non-payment of wife maintenance or affiliation arrears; 13 paid the arrears during sentence. 1,530 males and 150 females were committed to await trial; 210 males and 39 females were detained pending their deportation from the Colony.

The general state of health of the prison population was good. The diet was varied and well balanced. There were 6 deaths during the year and 8 executions (all males). Almost all trades were practised under the supervision of tradesmen prison officers. Building construction is being rapidly carried out at Golden Grove. Agricultural work is mostly confined to the Youth Training Centre. Discipline was well maintained and the general behaviour of prisoners was on the *whole* good. There were no occasions which necessitated the use of the "cat". Five escapes occurred. All were males, and all were recaptured.

Lads of the 16-21 year age group sentenced for periods of training are housed at the Youth Training Centre, Golden Grove. The discipline and well-regulated life at the Institution undoubtedly effects a change of character, and coupled with educational and instructive training, the boy should be better equipped to make a success at the end of his period of training. Organised games, indoor and outdoor, are a prominent feature in the curriculum. The total number of lads committed to the Institution during 1951 was 299; of these 88 were subsequently ordered to serve sentences of detention. Ninety-eight per cent. were able to read and write and all were of West Indian origin. Two lads absconded from the Centre; they were both recaptured. For the six-year period 1946 to 1951 the percentage of lads who benefited from the training given in the Centre was 87.18 per cent. 9.1 per cent. committed a further offence on discharge from the Centre and were sentenced to prison. 2.04 per cent. were committed to prison on more than one occasion.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity was first used in Trinidad in 1886, a concession having been granted to a gentleman of Port-of-Spain to light the town and suburbs by means of electricity, but many changes have taken place since then. In 1937 by a Proclamation under the Trinidad Electricity Board Ordinance of 1935, a Government appointed Trinidad Electricity Board took over the whole of the undertaking (Electricity and Tramways) of the Trinidad Electric Company Limited who had been the Concessionaires since 1901 and whose franchise had actually expired in 1931. Under the provisions of the Trinidad Electric Board Ordinance of 1945 and the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance of 1945, the whole of the undertaking of the Trinidad Electricity Board was divided as of 1st January, 1946, between the City Council (Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board) and Government (Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission). The Generating Plant at Wrightson Road and the Distribution System outside of the City of Port-of-Spain were transferred to the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission

and the remainder of the undertaking to the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board. Thus, with the exception of the San Fernando Borough Council the Commission became, in 1946, the sole authority empowered to generate electricity for public purposes and, except within the City of Port-of-Spain and the Borough of San Fernando, the sole authority for the distribution and sale of electricity for public purposes, in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Government established the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission as a corporate body to provide on a commercial basis a cheap and abundant supply of electricity for commercial, industrial and domestic use, the intention being that the undertaking, as far as practicable, should be operated neither at a profit nor at a loss. The Commission supplies electricity to the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board for distribution and sale within the City of Port-of-Spain. The Borough of San Fernando operates its own electricity department. Elsewhere the Commission distributes and sells electricity direct to the consumer.

The Commission's Port-of-Spain Power Station contains 7.5 megawatts of steam turbine plant and 7.4 megawatts of diesel plant. The installation of a further 5 megawatt steam set commenced in 1951. Work also proceeded on the Penal Station which is designed for an ultimate capacity of 30 megawatts, although the first installation will consist of a 5 megawatt set. The two Stations will be connected by a 66 KV transmission line.

During 1951, 51,000 megawatt hours were generated and 4,000 megawatt hours were purchased from Trinidad Leaseholds Pointe-a-Pierre Station. Of these 27,000 megawatt hours or 49 per cent. of the total were supplied to the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board and 28,000 megawatt hours or 51 per cent. of the total were used in the Commission's area of supply. The number of units used a year by the average domestic consumer has increased from 900 units in 1943 to 1,800 units in 1951. There was an increase of 30 per cent. over 1950 in the number of units sold on the industrial tariff. These increases all occurred in the existing areas supplied by the Commission as the shortage of generating plant made it impossible to commence giving supplies

to new areas. The increase over the corresponding figures for 1950 was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Port-of-Spain and $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Commission's area of supply.

WATERWORKS

The Central Water Distribution Authority established by the Central Water Distribution Authority Ordinance, 1944, No. 6 of 1944, is a body corporate charged under the provisions of its enabling Ordinance with the responsibility of distributing the available water supplies of the Colony in certain specified areas called distribution areas and the levying and collection of water rates and charges in respect thereof. The Central Authority may supply water through public standpipes or in bulk or otherwise by means of services either within a distribution area or outside the distribution areas. In the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties the Central Authority conforms with any general or special directions given to it by the Governor in Council.

During the year under review the Central Authority controlled and maintained the water distribution arrangements in 18 distribution areas proclaimed under the provisions of the Ordinance. The distribution system consisted of 27 service reservoirs of a combined storage capacity of 13,101,900 gallons feeding 2,503 public standpipes, 222 fire hydrants and 12,483 private services through 260 miles of distributing mains of various sizes.

Apart from the routine maintenance operations of painting and sterilizing the service reservoirs, flushing of mains, cleaning and painting of valves and valve boxes, scraping and painting of sections of mains above ground, upkeeping of reservoir compounds, repairing and keeping public standpipes in a state of good repair, the Central Authority undertook the work of installing 780 private house supplies, repairing over 600 bursts and leaks on distributing mains throughout the system and the resiting of 5 public standpipes. Other works performed by the Central Authority included an alteration of the distribution system in the San Juan-Laventille area in order to enable the Morvant Estate of the Planning and Housing Commission to be fed off the trunk main, and the laying of about 7,669 feet of mains to accommodate 8 additional public standpipes.

The Central Authority completed the following extensions during 1951:—

<i>Distribution Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Quantity of Pipe laid</i>
D'abadie-Tacarigua	...St. Augustine Circular Road, Monte Grande	1,000'
D'abadie-Tacarigua	...Watts Trace, Curepe ...	2,170'
San Juan-Laventille	...Dorota and other Streets, Laventille	515'

In addition, the following extensions of the existing distribution system effected by the Works and Hydraulics Department were handed over to the Central Authority for maintenance and control under the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1944:—

<i>Distribution Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Quantity of pipe laid</i>	<i>No. of additional public standpipes</i>
Sangre Grande	...Toco Road	9,800'	8
Sangre Grande	...Toco Road ...	18,340'	14

Two 20,000 gallon storage tanks were also installed by the Works and Hydraulics at Icacos (Distribution Area of Cedros) and La Lune (Distribution Area of Moruga) and handed over to the Central Authority for maintenance as part of the distribution system.

The Central Authority is required to obtain its water for sale or distribution from the Government waterworks under and in accordance with the provisions of the Waterworks and Water Conservation Ordinance, 1944, and cannot otherwise obtain water for sale or distribution except with the approval of the Governor in Council. In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance 3,004,286,034 gallons of water were purchased from the Works and Hydraulics Department, the Arima Borough Council and the San Fernando Borough Council during the year. This represents an average daily supply of 8,230,919 gallons or an increase of 240,825 gallons in comparison with the figure for 1950. Bulk supplies were delivered to the Port-of-Spain City Council (495,797,900 gallons); Port-of-Spain Wharves (49,889,246 gallons); Arima Borough Council (70,704,000 gallons); San Fernando Borough Council (357,690,000 gallons); Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. (5,008,900 gallons) under the terms of special agreements. The total quantity of 979,249,216 gallons sold to bulk consumers fell short of the 1950 figure by 37,612,237 gallons. Reduced amounts

taken by the San Fernando Borough Council and the Port-of-Spain City Council and the deactivation of the local U.S. Military installations were principally responsible for the decrease. The following comparative table of analysis illustrates the position:—

AMOUNTS PURCHASED

Source of Supply	Quantities		Daily Average	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Department of Works and Hydraulics ...	2,906,855,894	2,991,449,884	7,963,988	8,195,753
U.S. Authorities ...	161,005	—	441	—
Arima Borough Council ...	265,400	373,750*	727	1,023
San Fernando Borough Council	9,102,200	12,462,400†	24,938	34,143
	2,916,384,499	3,004,286,034	7,990,094	8,230,919

* Re-sold to Central Authority for distribution to Maturita.

† Re-sold to Central Authority for distribution to St. Joseph Village.

AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED

Name of Consumer	Quantities		Daily Average	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Port-of-Spain City Council ...	511,196,600	495,797,900	1,400,539	1,358,350
Port-of-Spain Wharves ...	46,412,623	49,889,246	127,158	136,682
Arima Borough Council ...	64,673,300	70,704,000	177,187	193,709
San Fernando Borough Council	390,366,000	357,690,000	1,069,496	979,972
Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. ...	3,761,100	5,008,900	10,304	13,723
District Administration ...	451,830	159,170	—	436
	1,016,861,453	979,249,216	—	2,682,872

There were no severe or prolonged dry season water shortages in any of the distribution areas during the year, but there is still urgent need to develop additional sources of supply in order to meet the increased demand. Another well at Penal was brought into production by the Department of Works and Hydraulics and has helped in some measure to relieve the Naparima Service Reservoir further of its overload, but additional supplies of water are required to cope fully with the demands of the area. In the Northern areas, the supply to the Carenage-Diego Martin area fell short of the needs of the population and the Central Authority was constrained to introduce the system of locking off the supply at the reservoir at regular intervals in order to allow a reserve to accumulate for distribution. Efforts were made to solve the difficulty by negotiating with the Port-of-Spain City Council for an exchange of the Wells at Docksite for those at Diego Martin. In certain sections of the San Juan-Laventille and the D'Abadie-Tacarigua distribution areas which included premises hitherto supplied by the Port-of-Spain City Council, the mains proved to be too small to accommodate the heavy demands on them and water shortage resulted at certain periods of the day. In order to prevent the situation from deteriorating, the Central Authority decided to suspend the grant of additional house connections in the areas concerned until the water supply position could be improved.

The Central Authority is empowered to meter any water supply connected to a distributing main, and on the advice of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, has adopted the policy of universal metering of private house supplies, but it has not yet been possible to implement this policy fully owing to lack of funds and the restriction of imports of further supplies of meters from Canada and the United States of America on the ground of conservation of hard currency. However, spare parts for meters costing \$11,504.89 were imported during the year and 475 meters were repaired. In addition 63 meters were installed, 372 replaced and 11 disconnected. At 31st December, 1951, there were 6,072 meters in the ground.

The Central Authority again co-operated with the Government Water Waste Prevention Committee in its "Water Week" publicity campaign. The Committee has as its terms of reference the organising and sponsoring of an annual campaign against waste

of water. The Central Authority took the opportunity to remind consumers of its free re-washing service and to appeal to them to report all defective fittings, &c. as promptly as possible. The opportunity was also taken to intensify patrols of the distribution system and to undertake a house to house inspection programme.

The Central Authority is empowered to fix the general water rates and water service rates applicable to the period 1st January to 31st December (both dates inclusive) of each year, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, but there was no alteration of rates in 1951.

The Central Authority's draft estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1951 showed a gross revenue of \$550,266 as against an expenditure of \$796,132. A statement of principal items under these two heads is furnished hereunder:—

Expenditure

Salaries	\$175,771
Purchase of Water	341,837
Wages	56,208
Reserves	29,962
Allowances	37,572
Debt Charges	59,655
Operating Expenses	42,255

Revenue

General Water Rate	220,000
Water Service Rate	23,000
Meter Charges	175,000
Bulk Sales	108,000

The Central Authority consists of not less than seven members who are appointed by the Governor and hold office during the Governor's pleasure. Every member automatically vacates his office after he has held it for two years but is eligible for re-appointment. During the year the term of office of Mr. George de Nobriga as member of the Central Authority expired, but he was re-appointed to membership for a further period of 2 years by the Governor. Councillor Eric C. Crawford, Mayor of

San Fernando, was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to fill the vacant membership caused by the ineligibility of the Honourable Roy Joseph, Minister of Education and Social Services for further service as member of the Central Authority. The Honourable Edwin Duval, elected member for St. George West and Mr. C. C. Abidh were appointed to act for Mr. E. V. Wharton, C.B.E. and Mr. George de Nobriga, respectively, during their absence from the Colony.

At 31st December, 1951, the composition of the Authority was as follows:—M. Aldwin Maillard, Esq., O.B.E., J.P. (*Chairman*); E. V. Wharton, Esq., C.B.E., George de Nobriga, Esq., James Forbes, Esq., Councillor Eric Crawford, Mayor of San Fernando; the Director of Works and Hydraulics (*ex-officio*), and the Deputy Accountant General (*ex-officio*).

Subject to appropriate provision having been made in the approved estimates, the Central Authority may appoint, at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit, such officers as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of its powers and performances of its duties. At 31st December, 1951, the staff of the Authority consisted of 50 salaried officers, 8 temporary officers and 145 service employees. The Secretary to the Central Authority resumed duties on 23rd November, 1951, after completing a course of studies for one year in waterworks administration and practice at the Birmingham Water Department under the ægis of the Civil Service Scholarship Scheme.

In order to ensure that the pension rights of civil servants on transfer to the service of the Central Authority and officers with pensionable status derived from prior Water Authorities are preserved, the Central Authority arranged for the publication of a notice in the *Royal Gazette* declaring certain officers under the Central Authority to be pensionable. Rules were also made by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the Ordinance to provide for the apportionment between Government and the Central Water Distribution Authority of the expenditure on pensions, gratuities or other allowances in respect of retired officers who have served both with the Government and the Central Water Distribution Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HYDRAULICS

With the commencement of the Colony's Five Year Economic Programme in 1951, there was considerable activity within the Works and Hydraulics Department, as is evidenced by the following table which sets out the expenditure for 1951, and for comparison, that of the preceding years:—

Head of Expenditure	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments ...	371,002	603,027	803,433	871,426
Recurrent Expenditure ...	3,257,803	4,003,456	4,270,527	5,365,718
Extraordinary Expenditure ...	1,425,433	1,932,493	2,545,052	1,906,863
Development Schemes ...	2,538,306	1,574,954	2,709,486	3,668,675
TOTALS ...	7,592,544	8,113,930	10,328,498	11,812,682

The increase in expenditure was not due wholly to additional work, as an appreciable proportion was due to increased costs of labour and materials. Much new work was initiated, however, and this will be reflected in the next and succeeding years.

Administration :—

Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining qualified and experienced technical staff, and some works had to be held in abeyance until their recruitment.

During the year there were three new appointments to the senior staff but the services of four officers were lost through retirement and death. There is fortunately not the same difficulty in recruitment to the junior staff, which was increased by seven officers. With the many scholarships and study courses now being granted by Government, a very intelligent, capable and ambitious young officer is now coming forward.

Technology :—

The scheme for the training of student engineers within the Works and Hydraulics Department continued satisfactorily during the year. Of the original twelve students, two have been granted university courses in the United Kingdom, one was dismissed and the remaining nine sat for the Joint Section A Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1952.

The nine students were given every opportunity during the day to study a correspondence course recommended by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and were assisted by a full-time tutor, who is a university graduate. Lectures were also given to them on five evenings each week by various experts in the subjects prescribed for the examinations which they have to sit.

Visits to major works under construction were also arranged, and they were given every opportunity to attend meetings of the local branch of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The students have been paid by Government throughout their training, and during 1951 received \$109 (approximately £22) per month.

Supply of Plant and Materials :—

Supplies of both plant and materials were difficult during the year under review, and this slowed up some of the development projects requiring products fabricated in steel.

The value of unallocated stores purchased and issued during the past three years is shown in the table below :—

				1949	1950	1951
				\$	\$	\$
Stores purchased	...	...	...	1,731,507	1,255,758	1,994,421
Stores issued	...	...	...	1,767,146	1,312,725	1,535,400

Roads and Bridges :—

The roads in the Colony come under three broad headings—main roads and local roads under the control of the Works and Hydraulics Department, and local roads under control of the local road boards. All roads are maintained in as good order as possible with the funds provided, but exceptionally heavy rains during the

year (over 13.92 inches fell in February alone) caused many severe landslips and much flooding, and it was not possible to restore all the damage before the end of the year.

Trinidad is fortunate in having the world-famed Pitch Lake within its confines, and much of the raw pitch is used on its roads. A refined variety known as asphaltic cement is used in the Barber Greene Spreader for laying a carpet on the main roads.

Buildings :—

Government owns approximately 1,500 buildings, and further efforts were made during the year to improve the standard of maintenance and repair the ravages of the war years, when perforce, maintenance was badly neglected. A scheme has been prepared whereby every building in the Colony will be completely repaired and painted once every five years, provided funds are available.

Building costs continue to rise steeply, in spite of austerity in design and economy of materials. Experiments with local materials only, e.g. stabilised soil blocks, timber, &c., have been made, but to date little or no reduction in expenses has been effected thereby, when account is taken of the heavy maintenance costs.

Work continued on the 500 bed San Fernando Hospital which has been designed as an earthquake proof structure in reinforced concrete. By the end of the year the reinforced concrete frame was virtually complete, and work was proceeding on fixing the steel windows and doors, tiling floors and plastering.

This project, which is due to be completed in 1953, was designed by Messrs. W. H. Watkins and Partners, F.F.R.I.B.A. and is being built by a local firm of contractors, Messrs. Ash and Watson Ltd.

The following buildings were designed by the Architectural Branch of the Works and Hydraulics Department, and completed or begun during the year. The majority have been built by direct labour:—

- (a) Block of four flats for Government officers, St. Ann's.
- (b) Fifteen quarters for Government officers.
- (c) Primary school at El Socorro for 600 pupils.
- (d) Primary school at Santa Flora for 450 pupils.

- (e) Secondary school at Barataria (The school includes a science laboratory, domestic science block and handicraft centre).
- (f) New block for Government Printer.
- (g) Extension to Works and Hydraulics office to house Economic Programme staff.
- (h) Post Office, Tacarigua.
- (i) Post Office, Moriah, Tobago.
- (j) Police Station, Cumuto.

In addition, the Architectural Branch was engaged during the year on the design of a new block of Government offices in Treasury Street, a technical college at San Fernando and extensive additions and alterations to the St. Ann's Mental Hospital, and many other smaller projects.

Water Supply :—

The Department of Works and Hydraulics is generally responsible for the winning of water in the Colony, supplying water in bulk to the Central Water Distribution Authority, the City of Port-of-Spain and the Borough of San Fernando, who are responsible for the distribution of the water to the public. The water is derived from impounding reservoirs and deep wells, and during 1951, 8,791 million gallons of water per day were won and distributed to the population. Careful control over filtration and sterilisation of the water was maintained by the Water Biologist, and over 4,193 samples of water were given chemical, bacteriological or biological examination in the laboratory during the year.

All existing mains and installations were maintained in as good condition as possible, and in addition over 50,000 lineal feet of water mains of various diameters with balancing tanks, standpipes, &c., were laid throughout the island as extensions to the existing system.

Work continued on the Hillsborough Water Scheme, Tobago, and the construction of the treatment plant, designed to filter 850,000 gallons of raw water per day. It is anticipated that the scheme will be completed early in 1952.

Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, Consulting Engineers to Government, submitted a revised report on the island-wide water scheme during the year. Their report and recommendations were accepted and orders were placed in the United Kingdom for pipes and pipe fittings, &c. Mr. Hugh Dixon, a member of the firm, was expected to visit the Colony again early in 1952.

It is sad to relate that Mr. Guy Howard Humphreys, Consultant to Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, passed away during 1951. He had visited Trinidad many times on behalf of his firm, and had a very intimate knowledge of Trinidad's potential water sources, and its water supply difficulties, and will be sorely missed.

The Works and Hydraulics Department continued to explore every avenue possible to bring additional sources of water into supply in order to tide over the inevitable gap before the island-wide Scheme is completed. The daily supply of water in 1951 was over 370 thousand gallons more than in 1950.

Drainage and Irrigation :—

Rainfall during 1951 was 108.65 inches compared with 78.93 inches in 1948, 78.73 inches in 1949, and 94.73 inches in 1950. Bridges were damaged and the yield of rice in Caroni and other areas was reduced, but, on the whole, the Caroni Irrigation Scheme was maintained as satisfactorily as was possible.

Twenty-nine automatic rain gauge recorders and 160 pot gauges were in operation during the year, and full records were taken. These will be of inestimable value in the future in assisting in the design of hydraulics structures.

Three major river improvement schemes were started during the year, but owing to the extremely heavy rainfall, progress was slow. These schemes, when completed, will reduce flooding experienced at present from the Maraval, Diego Martin and Mallick Rivers.

Other Activities :—

The Mechanical Branch is still understaffed and in consequence repair and maintenance of the many hundreds of pieces of machinery in daily use in the Works and Hydraulics Department,

was not carried out, as quickly as was required. Changes in personnel towards the end of the year, however, led to an improvement and it is hoped this will continue.

More machines are being brought into use every year, and a strong mechanical branch is essential if the wheels are to be kept rolling.

The Works and Hydraulic Department controls 13 quarries from which stone is worked and crushed to the various sizes required for roadmaking and concrete. During 1951 approximately 125,000 cubic yards of stone were taken out. The Quarry Manager is also responsible for the operation of a precast concrete factory which turns out inverts, slabs and other precast concrete units.

A large furniture workshop is operated employing about 70 operatives, which turns out furniture for quarters, Government offices, schools and hospitals.

BROADCASTING :

Under an agreement negotiated with Government, the Trinidad Broadcasting Company, Limited, operates a transmitting station known on the air as "Radio Trinidad". The station registered as VP4RD, operates on three frequencies (1295, 9625 and 1330 kilocycles) and broadcasts continuously from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. each day.

Under the terms of the concession granted to the Company, Government is entitled to use 90 minutes per day for Government broadcasts, but this facility had been only partially utilized. To make greater use of its "air-time", Government appointed a Broadcasting Officer in June, 1950 to undertake the necessary script writing and production. A total of 178 programmes was presented in 1951 as compared with 83 in 1950. A daily five-minute period for Government notices and announcements was also introduced during the year. Government broadcasts are controlled by a special committee on which the Information Officer serves as the chief executive.

Radio Distribution (Trinidad), Limited, a subsidiary of the Trinidad Broadcasting Company, Limited, operates an extensive rediffusion system in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, San Juan and other thickly populated areas. Patrons of Rediffusion pay only a small subscription and have a choice of two programmes.

Chapter 11: Communications

The Colony is connected with the British Isles, Europe, North and South America, the other West Indian Islands, Africa, Asia and Australia by British and foreign steamships.

The voyage by sea both to London and to Halifax takes between ten and fourteen days and to New York four to five days. Modern aviation has placed Trinidad within shorter travelling time to the points mentioned, the service between Trinidad and New York taking 12½ hours and between Trinidad and London 32 hours.

Other external communications are maintained:—

- (a) by cable and wireless;
- (b) by Government wireless stations in Trinidad and in Tobago.

Internal communications comprise:—

- (a) Government coastal steamer to and around Tobago;
- (b) small sailing coastal vessels;
- (c) railway service in Trinidad;
- (d) telegraph system worked with the railway;
- (e) telephone systems in Trinidad and Tobago;
- (f) inland postal system on up-to-date lines;
- (g) motor vehicles of all kinds;
- (h) main and local roads, maintained in as good condition as possible.

SHIPPING

Situated as it is at the hub of the Americas, Trinidad is well served by steamship lines. Port-of-Spain, the capital, is the busiest harbour in the West Indies. The net registered tonnage of shipping entering and leaving the Colony during the year 1951 totalled 13,123,704 as compared with 10,859,396 during the previous year, an increase of 2,264,308 tons. The number of vessels rose by 506 to 4,911.

The number of vessels, both ocean-going and coastal, berthed at King's Wharf and the open wharves was 1,272 aggregating 2,263,451 tons net register during the year 1951, while in 1950 the number of vessels was 1,321 aggregating 1,942,506 tons net register.

The total tonnage of goods imported into and exported and transhipped from the Colony during the year was 12,648,613 as compared with 10,108,052 for the previous year, an increase of 2,540,561 tons.

During the year a committee was appointed by Government to investigate the Coastal Steamers and Islands Launches services and advise on ways and means for reducing their annual deficits. An amendment to the Port Services (Dues, Charges and Management) Ordinance introduced the raising of light dues with effect from the 24th November, 1951. The Port Registration Scheme continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily, providing steady work for registered workers.

RAILWAYS

The Trinidad Government Railway has a route mileage of 118 miles and a track mileage of 153 miles, including sidings. Three regular trains are operated daily each way between Port-of-Spain and all termini. In addition, frequent suburban trains are run serving the residential districts of Tunapuna, St. Augustine, St. Joseph and San Juan. The number of passengers carried by the railway in 1951 was about 4,450,000—some 700,000 more than in 1950.

Regular goods trains are provided on all lines and in addition, special trains give service to each sugar factory daily during the crop season.

The railway ancillary services provide omnibus connections between railway termini and various outlying points on the coasts of the island. A number of inland areas are also served by these facilities. The number of passengers carried in 1951 was 5,750,000 as compared with 5,270,000 in 1950.

An ancillary goods service is also operated. The collection or delivery of goods is arranged, as required. Regular goods services are run by road to Blanchisseuse and Cedros. Goods services are also operated in Tobago.

The telegraph system, though primarily for railway operation, is also the only commercial telegraph system in the Colony and use is made of this service by the public. The low rate of one cent

per word has not been altered for many years, and there has been no large increase in the use of this means of communication. The commercial traffic during the year was 5,963 messages. Departmental messages for the same period amounted to 274,616.

The Railway and its ancillary services continued to operate at a loss during 1951. This was due to a combination of intractable factors, the principal being fierce taxi competition, the payment of increased wage rates to daily paid employees and heavy expenditure on the reconditioning of vehicles.

AVIATION

During the year 1951 the Colony continued to witness and bear the steady development of civil aviation. Eight airlines, as indicated below, maintained scheduled operations through Piarco Airport.

British West Indian Airways reduced their fleet of aircraft to two Lockheed Lodestars and six Vickers Vikings and re-scheduled their services in the Caribbean, in an effort to achieve improved efficiency with economy. The Jamaica-Nassau-Miami service is now run on charter to British Overseas Airways Corporation and the company commenced a service to Martinique and Guadeloupe following authority obtained from the French Government. The problem of introducing services to the smaller of the Leeward and Windward Islands has not yet been solved.

Pan American Airways maintained their extensive operations in this area. The company increased by one flight per week their Strato-cruiser New York-Buenos Aires service and introduced Miami and Haiti as stops on their flights through Venezuela.

Linea Aeropostal Venezolana reintroduced a second service (Martin 202) between Venezuela and Trinidad. This service operates five times weekly in addition to their daily DC3 service.

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) maintained their five times a week services to Curacao, Aruba and Paramaribo.

Trans Canada Airlines enjoyed good tourist business with their weekly flight from Canada — via Bermuda and Barbados. This flight is doubled during seasons of increased southern traffic.

Saint Vincent Government Air Service is the Trinidad-Saint Vincent twice-weekly service now operated by the Saint Vincent Government with an aircraft chartered from British Guiana Airways. This service also has weekly flights to Grenada, Barbados and Dominica, and a trip to British Guiana, for monthly major inspection of the aircraft.

Aerovias Brasil, the Brazilian designated Airline, now maintain a twice weekly DC4 service on the route Buenos Aires-Sao Paulo-Rio-Recife-Belem-Port-of-Spain-Caracas-Miami as an improvement to their former Rio-Miami (DC3) service.

Aerolineas Argentinas (the Argentine designated Air Carrier) was granted "traffic rights" in the Colony on their weekly (DC6) service on the International route — Buenos Aires-Rio-Trinidad-Havana-New York.

Non-scheduled flights were operated on an East-West route (Southern Europe—Western Caribbean) mainly by the following airlines:—

British Guiana Airways	...	(British)
Iberia	... ..	(Spanish)
Avianca	... ..	(Colombian)
Cubana	... ..	(Cuban)

During 1951, the total number of civil aircraft movements amounted to 12,214. 98,270 passengers, 385,698 lb. mail and 1,805,485 lb. cargo were handled.

Piarco Airport, the Colony's International Customs Airport, from which is operated the centre of the Piarco Flight Information Region, was maintained as a "Sanitary Aerodrome". The airport was in continuous operation providing immigration, customs, port health and meteorological services. Proposals are being studied to raise the airport to the standard of an "anti-amaryl aerodrome".

No important structural changes were made to the Piarco administration building which is a wooden structure kept in a good state of repair. A hotel, the Bel Air Hotel, was completed towards the end of the year and provides accommodation for about 70 guests. This new feature has added yet another facility to air-passengers landing in Trinidad.

The completion of the extension of the main runway from 7,010 to 7,810 feet was effected. Also provided, was a consolidated gravelled overrun of 200 feet. This runway is now brought to international standards except for the electrical contact lighting on the additional 800 feet, which will soon be installed. Sodium approach lights on Runway 10 which became inoperative during 1950 were repaired and brought back into operation.

Aerodrome control frequencies 118.3 mcs. (Transmitting) and 118.3 mcs., 6515 kcs. and 6210 kcs. (Receiving) were discontinued in mid-February and as a result the Primary VHF frequency 118.1 mcs. (Transmitting and Receiving) and HF frequency 3105 kcs. were used both for aerodrome and approach controls.

A new Committee known as the Piarco Liaison Committee was set up for the purpose of helping operating agencies and Government departments at the airport to solve their domestic problems.

Meteorological services at Piarco were operated by the Air Ministry Meteorological Service up to October, 1951, when the newly formed British Caribbean Meteorological Services assumed complete responsibility.

Crown Point Airport at Tobago continues as a secondary Customs Airport. The boundaries of the airfield were re-defined and administrative control passed on to the Department of Civil Aviation.

The Government emergency strip at Toco remained open for use while the private strip at Exchange, Chaguanas, was in constant use by the Trinidad Light Aeroplane Club, its owner.

The Director of Civil Aviation attended two meetings sponsored by the I.C.A.O. at Buenos Aires. They were the SAM/SAT meeting commencing on 30th October and an FAL meeting commencing on 21st November. On both occasions the Director of Civil Aviation represented this Colony as adviser to the United Kingdom delegation.

The Colony's Facilitation (FAL) Committee met during the year and discussed several domestic matters, in an effort to facilitate international air transport in this area as far as possible.

POSTAL

The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are head Post Offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough, Tobago. There were 158 Departmental Post Offices and Postal Agencies throughout the Colony. A Departmental Office was opened at Diego Martin on the 15th January, 1951. During the year new postal agencies were opened at Maracas, Kelly Village, Cocoyea, Fishing Pond, Plum Mitán, Guaico Tamana, Timital, Felicity and Piparo.

The distribution of inland mails continued to be effected through contract services which throughout the year were satisfactorily operated. It was necessary to suspend the mail service to Guaico Tamana during the latter part of November as the access road was damaged by heavy rain. Temporarily, mails for the district were delivered at the Upper Guaico Agency until normal services were re-established on the 3rd December, 1951. External mail services by air and steamer were regularly maintained.

There were 49 Departmental Offices which transacted all classes of Postal, Money Order and Savings Bank business. Six Sub-Offices and 24 Postal Agencies, in addition to the usual Postal facilities, issue and pay Postal Orders. Money Orders to the value of \$2,011,772.48 were issued during 1951, as compared with \$2,133,134.56 during 1950.

Estimated number of letters, post cards, and printed papers (excluding Air Mail) dealt with were as follows:—

	1950	1951
<i>Inland</i>	9,362,500	7,807,468
<i>Outwards :</i>		
United Kingdom ...	143,700	137,484
United States		
of America ...	116,500	101,833
Canada ...	27,700	28,417
Other Places ...	143,000	142,460
<i>Inward :</i>		
United Kingdom ...	686,800	680,900
Other Places ...	990,500	1,002,485

The estimated number of Airmail letters dealt with during the past three years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Despatched</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Transit</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949 ...	...	4,083,088	3,496,884	1,961,647	9,541,619
1950 ...	...	4,300,000	3,700,000	390,500*	8,390,500
1951 ...	...	4,576,000	4,594,000	462,600*	9,632,600

*Figures for open Transit Mail alone included.

Services valued at \$43,514 were rendered free to other Government Departments during the year as compared with \$67,722 for the year 1950.

WIRELESS SERVICES

Four wireless stations are maintained by Government at Port-of-Spain, Piarco, North Post and Tobago. From Port-of-Spain radiotelegraph circuits are in operation with Venezuela, Paramaribo, Guadeloupe and Tobago. North Post is the coast station for maintaining radiotelegraph communication with ships at sea and is open continuously. An experimental marine radiotelephone watch was set up during the year with a view to establishing a new marine service in 1952. The Tobago wireless station maintains radiotelegraph communication with Port-of-Spain and radiotelephone communication with the Cable and Wireless station at Caroni. This station is connected to the Tobago Telephone System.

The Government aeronautical wireless station which is located at Piarco maintains communication with the following points, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Curacao, Paramaribo, Maiquetia and Puerto Rico. The amount of traffic handled by this station has continued to increase. A considerable proportion of this traffic is in connection with the Air Ministry's meteorological service at Piarco although several private airlines make use of the facilities. A radiotelephone channel is made available for the use of the Control tower and ground to air guard is maintained. United States weather broadcasts are also copied at Piarco and passed to the meteorological office. A twenty-four hours service is maintained through the Tourist Board's travel office at Piarco and is made available for the acceptance of civilian telegrams and radiotelegrams at the airport.

A remote receiving point was set up at Sea Lots (near Port-of-Spain) in connection with a radiotelephone service to be instituted between Trinidad and Venezuela. This station will also assist the present Trinidad and Tobago Service.

The London Press Service transmissions were copied throughout the year and passed to local newspapers. Experimental Hellschreiber transmissions of this service were continued.

Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd. Services

Operated by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones Limited in association with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., is a radiophone service linking Trinidad with Tobago, Barbados and other West Indian islands, British Guiana, the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico (direct and via Miami), Panama, Paramaribo.

In addition to the services mentioned above, the following services are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd.:—

Cables: There are two cables from the Trinidad Branch of Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., one to Barbados direct by which telegrams can reach all parts of the world, and one to Grenada which connects with Barbados via various other West Indian islands. In the event of interruption of the cables, a wireless telegraph circuit can be used to maintain communication.

Wireless: Except in the event of cable interruptions, wireless telephone circuits only are operated in conjunction with Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Company. A subscriber can speak from any part of the island. Further services are projected.

Wireless services at present worked are as follows:—

Via Miami: United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone.

Via Barbados: United Kingdom, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat.

Direct: Paramaribo, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, Georgetown, Tobago.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Trinidad and Tobago are the most southerly of the chain of islands known as the West Indies. Trinidad is situated at the extreme South of the chain, lying between $10^{\circ} 2'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ west longitude. Trinidad is 4,005 miles by sea from London, 2,352 miles from Halifax, Canada, and 1,958 miles from New York.

Geologically Trinidad is a part of the South American Continent from which it has been severed by natural causes. The island is situate immediately opposite to the delta of the great Orinoco River, and is very near to the mainland of Venezuela, from which it is separated by the comparatively shallow and land locked Gulf of Paria, which is one of the safest harbours in the world. Trinidad is the second largest of the British West Indian islands. In point of size it compares with the County of Lancashire. The area is 1,863 square miles; average length 50 miles, and breadth $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Three mountain ranges, running east to west, almost parallel to, and nearly equidistant from each other, traverse the island. Between the northern and central ranges the country is flat and well watered, but the land to the south of the central range is undulating, and the water supply is poor.

The three most important rivers are the Caroni, which drains the north-western portion of the island, the Ortoire or Guatare, which drains the south-eastern section and the Oropouche the north-east.

The climate of the two islands is tropical. The average annual temperature in daylight is 84°F. and at night it averages 74°F. There is comparatively little variation throughout the year.

In Port-of-Spain the average annual rainfall is about 64 inches. In other districts it ranges in normal seasons from about 50 to 120 inches. There is a well marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. Even in the rainy season the greater part of the day is usually fine, the rain falling in heavy showers.

Tobago lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude, distance from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles and from Trinidad 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles (74,392 acres) of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation. The formation of the island is volcanic. Its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 ft. high and 18 miles in length. The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season it is damp and hot. The average rainfall is 60 inches and the average mean temperature 80 degrees in the shade. A unique feature is Little Tobago or Bird of Paradise Island, the only place in the Western Hemisphere where these birds can be seen in their wild state. This island lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north-eastern coast of Tobago, and is less than 300 acres in extent. Its hilly surface is covered with natural vegetation including palms, giant aroids and broad-leaved trees of large stature, where these tropical birds may nest in security. Little Tobago was purchased by Sir William Ingram in 1908 for the purpose of creating a sanctuary for the Birds of Paradise, a species which at that time, was thought to be in imminent danger of extinction in its natural habitat, the Malay Archipelago. The island was presented to Government by the sons of Sir William Ingram on the condition that it should be retained in perpetuity as an asylum for the birds. With the aid of a Government grant, the place is well maintained. Fruit trees of various kinds are cultivated in order to provide food for the birds, and during the dry season a sufficient supply of water from the mainland is brought over by boat. Persons who wish to visit the island are allowed to do so.

Chapter 2: History

TRINIDAD

Whether the name "La Trinidad" or "The Trinity" bestowed by the great Christopher Columbus was the outcome of his sighting three mountain peaks on the island itself, his glimpse of a similar range on the nearby island of Tobago, the sentimental consequence of a vow he took while in peril from the sea, or the resultant emotional reaction of a combination of all these experiences on a

man who, from his own account, was very ill at the time, is still controversial. The aboriginal Indians called the island "Iere" or "The Land of the Humming Bird", a name aesthetically apt to quite recent times.

For almost two centuries after discovery, Trinidad remained as undeveloped as it was prior to the advent of the great navigator. Two feeble attempts were made by Spain to colonise it in 1532 and 1577. In 1595 Sir Robert Dudley visited the island and, from his own account, explored it to some extent. In the same year Sir Walter Raleigh made a short stay in it in the course of his ill-starred voyage in search of the fabled city of El Dorado. He attacked and burned San José (St. Joseph), the then capital.

In the 17th century when rivalry among the principal maritime powers of Europe was at its height, with piracy and buccaneering as the bloody accompaniment, Trinidad was raided in turn by French, Dutch and English. These raids with all their attendant evils had a unifying effect on the activities of the inhabitants to some extent, for there was a surprising growth of trade in 1695, despite the ban placed by Spain on commercial intercourse between her nationals and foreigners.

In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, the island surrendered to a British expedition and on 18th February, 1797, articles of capitulation were signed by two principals, Sir Ralph Abercromby on behalf of Britain and Don José Maria Chacon, the Spanish Governor, on behalf of Spain, by which Britain's sovereignty over the island was recognised. The final cession of the Colony took place in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens.

Sir Thomas Picton, the first British Governor, assumed the administration at one of the most chaotic periods in the history of Trinidad. In the words of a respected resident at the time, the community was composed of "refugees and desperate characters, who have been implicated in the rebellions and massacres of all the neighbouring islands". In addition, there were the fast-dwindling aboriginal inhabitants scattered, listless and apathetic, and a shiftless, dissatisfied body of Spanish settlers. These conditions were the outcome of the efforts made by Spain in 1783,

on the suggestions of a Frenchman, M. Saint-Laurent, to attract new settlers. Thus, added to the confusion inevitable on a military occupation were the squabbles over the re-allocation of lands on the influx of the newcomers, and the apparent hesitancy by the conquerors at first to adopt the existing Spanish code of laws. This anomaly of a British possession being administered under Spanish laws continued, with various changes which gradually displaced the Spanish code by English procedure and legislation, almost to the present day. The Spanish Municipal Authority, the "Illustrious Board of the Cabildo", was also retained as an administrative body until 1840, when certain changes were made both in its composition and the exercise of its authority, and it was renamed the "Town Council". Through a series of titles—"Borough Council", "Town Commissioners, &c."—it has emerged into the present body designated the "City Council". Earlier another body, the "Council of Advice", set up by Sir Thomas Picton in 1797, evolved into the "Council of Government" in 1831 and the subsequent "Legislative Council" which is in existence today. (Sir Thomas Picton who resigned from his post as Governor of Trinidad in 1803 later commanded a division under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War in which his distinguished military career earned him the gratitude of the House of Commons in November, 1813. On the 24th June in the following year the thanks of the House were again presented to him for his distinguished conduct in the campaign which led to the abdication of the Bourbons. He ended his brilliant and colourful career on the field of Waterloo leading his division to a charge with bayonets by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy was defeated. Legend has it that he was wearing a top-hat at the time as he regarded himself as senior to the Duke of Wellington and objected to saluting him).

The development of the Colony has proceeded on comparatively peaceful and constitutional lines. As long ago as 1802 on the conclusion of hostilities between England and Spain, the inhabitants of the Colony, fearing that the island might be handed over to some other power by Britain in return for some concession elsewhere, petitioned the governor, praying that the island should remain under British rule. Evidently British rule had already, despite the vicissitudes of administration, begun to reconcile the

discordant elements in the Colony and prepare the way for the evident progress of today.

Curiously, Spain was the first European colonial power to abolish slavery in its territories. This gesture took place in 1690 when an edict was passed to this end; but it pertained to the aboriginal Indians and applied to Trinidad only. Spain could not, however, maintain this moral rectitude for long. Under economic pressure she introduced Negro slavery soon after. This system of human exploitation has had a profound influence on the inhabitants, socially, morally and artistically. And so has had the related system of East Indian immigration which followed eleven years after the abolition of slavery by Britain in 1834. The vast areas of cocoa and sugar cane, staple crops of the island and its mainstay before the discovery of oil at the end of the nineteenth century, owe their cultivation to these two systems of human labour which disappeared when they were no longer economically tenable in the face of the rising Industrial Age. The trade balance today is principally maintained by the exportation of oil and its by-products of which the Colony was until recently the largest producer in the British Empire.

One of the greatest problems the administration has had to deal with in the Colony is the devising of a satisfactory system of education. While the basis of this must remain English, the complex nature of a cosmopolitan community has demanded a broadening of this basis to avoid the wounding of a variety of racial susceptibilities. This can be appreciated when, in addition to the officially recognized government-aided primary and secondary schools of high standard in every important centre of the Colony, there are private Muslim schools, Hindu schools, a Chinese school and a Spanish school staffed by Venezuelans from the neighbouring Republic. However, students from the Colony hold their own and even outstrip others in the best universities of Europe and America. The present trend of education is undoubtedly from the purely academic to the technical and more immediately practical form of studies in keeping with the tendency accelerated by the war. Among the people handicraft, co-operatives, and back-to-the-land movements are noticeable. A number of "Youth Councils" or associations of young people seeking, in addition, a moral uplift, has made a welcome appearance.

Social welfare work, touching every aspect of the community, has long been successfully carried on by several religious bodies the most outstanding being that of the Roman Catholic Church of which the majority of the Christian inhabitants belong, chiefly as a result of the original conditions Spain attached to settlement in the island.

The health departments both of the Municipality and the Government are doing good work in hospital administration and the enlightening of the individual by lectures and hygienic demonstrations. Gone are the days of epidemics, rampant preventable diseases, and an undue high percentage of infant mortality.

An agricultural department with a trained technical staff and the Imperial College of Agriculture founded in 1921 keep the Colony abreast with the latest discoveries tending to the improvement of its soil and flora.

In 1941¹ in accordance with the terms of the Bases Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America certain areas were leased to the United States for 99 years and have been occupied and developed as naval or army air bases.

The Colony has shown progress in almost every sphere of activity. A slum clearance scheme with a housing and planning programme is ridding the town of objectionable and insanitary tenements; an extensive water scheme is planned; hospitals are being enlarged and their equipment brought up to modern standard; and attention is being paid to other essentials of welfare and industrial development. The British Council, which began operation in the Colony in 1943, is also playing a notable part in the encouragement of art, music and literature.

TOBAGO

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Captain Keymis in the "Darling" and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these

settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side. These were followed by a second Dutch Company in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsons procured Letters Patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of Tobago to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras to evacuate the island. The Dutch Admiral Binks was defeated in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the island to the Duke of Courland who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Tobago was declared neutral: the subjects of all European Powers were at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace of 1763, by the Treaty of Paris Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under Duke of Bouillé after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler. It was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, and again re-conquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Tobago continued to keep its old institutions, its House of Assembly, its Legislative Council, its Privy Council and its numerous Law Courts until 1874 when the House of Assembly was abolished and a one Chamber Legislative Council formed. The abolition of slavery, the great storm of 1847 when most of the sugar works were damaged, the introduction of beet sugar in Europe, the lack of capital and many other factors had by this

time resulted in a very depressed state of trade. Tobago finally became a Crown Colony in 1877 at the request of the Legislative Council following the disastrous Belmanna riots at Roxborough which cost the Colony a great deal of money. The Government was then administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council on the 7th February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons designated by Her Majesty.

The fall in the price of sugar and the failure of the Metayer system of cane farming gave the final blow to Tobago's status as a separate colonial unit and by an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the United Colony, who was *ex-officio* a member of the Legislative Council. One unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor, and three elected. The revenue, expenditure and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was freedom of commercial intercourse between them and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order in Council of the 20th October, 1898, the Order in Council of November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure and debt of Tobago should be merged with those of the United Colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future Ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local Ordinances and Regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony. This order in Council was brought into effect on the 1st January, 1899, by a Proclamation of the Governor. The post of Commissioner then ceased to exist, and the post of Warden was created.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the Colony is prescribed by the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, and amending Order of 1951 which revoked the Trinidad and Tobago (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, and amending Orders of 1928, 1941, 1942 and 1945.

The 1924 Constitution provided for twelve official¹, six nominated unofficial and seven elected members. Three of the officials, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Treasurer, were *ex-officio* members. The remaining official members were nominated by the Governor.

The 1941 Order in Council made the constitution more liberal by equalizing the numbers of elected members and other members. This was done by cutting out the nine nominated official members and increasing the elected members to nine. When the post of Financial Secretary was introduced, that officer replaced the Treasurer on the Legislative Council.

The Executive Council, the composition of which was controlled by Royal Instructions passed in 1924 and 1941, had the same *ex-officio* members as the Legislative Council, as well as one nominated and four elected members.

In 1945 an amending Order in Council was introduced, bringing into effect a new franchise. This step arose out of a recommendation of the West Indian Royal Commission which suggested the introduction of adult franchise in the West Indian Colonies. A Trinidad and Tobago Franchise Committee was appointed in 1941 and reported in 1943. By a majority vote they recommended adult suffrage, and reduced the qualifications of a legislator. The 1945 Order in Council prescribed the following qualifications for election as a member of the Legislative Council: British nationality, adulthood, residence in the Colony for at least two years or domicile in the Colony, qualification as a voter, literacy and property qualification to the value of \$5,000 or over, or producing an income of \$480 per annum or income qualification of \$960 per annum. Government officials, ministers of religion, returning officers,

bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for over one year, or persons of unsound mind were disqualified. Voters must be adult and of British nationality, must have the same residential qualification as above and must also have resided in their electoral district for at least six months. Disqualified were bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of over one year and persons of unsound mind.

In December, 1946, a resolution moved by one of the elected members of the Legislative Council that a Committee be appointed to consider the reform of the Constitution was adopted. A Committee was appointed in February, 1947, under the Chairmanship of Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. with 19 other members "to consider the reform of the Constitution and to submit proposals to be forwarded to His Majesty's Government for a new Constitution having regard to the fact that (a) within recent years certain Colonies have been granted constitutions which placed them ahead of Trinidad, and (b) it is necessary that, in keeping with the spirit of the times, the people of Trinidad and Tobago should be more fully associated in the management of their own affairs". The Committee reported on the 16th March, 1948, to the Legislative Council. The report was considered on the 30th April and the 3rd May, 1948, and was adopted with changes on the latter day. The report with four minority reports attached and accompanied by several memoranda both for and against was then sent to the Secretary of State by the Governor. While the report was being considered by the Secretary of State some of the members of the Legislative Council went to England to consult with him and finally the Governor was invited in September, 1948, for consultation. In January, 1949, the Secretary of State's outline of the new constitution was received by the Governor and it was immediately made public.

The present Constitution (1950) is very close to the Majority Report of the Constitution Committee as amended by the Legislative Council. It provides the following:—

A Legislative Council composed of three *ex-officio* members, five nominated members and eighteen elected members presided over by a Speaker with neither an original nor a casting vote appointed by the Governor from outside the Council.

An Executive Council comprising three *ex-officio* members, one nominated member and five elected members elected by the Legislative Council. The Executive Council is the chief instrument of policy.

A quasi-ministerial system in which members of the Executive Council are associated with the administrative work of Government Departments.

Reserve powers of the Governor exercisable with the consent of the Executive Council, but in the event of their refusing to give such consent, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

A Public Service Commission.

The qualifications for election as a member of the Legislative Council and for voters remain the same as under the 1945 Order in Council. There is at present one woman (nominated) member on the Legislative Council.

The eighteen elected members of the Legislative Council represent Port-of-Spain North, Port-of-Spain South, Port-of-Spain East, Laventille, St. George East, St. George West, St. Joseph, Tunapuna, Eastern Counties, Ortoire-Mayaro, San Fernando, Naparima, Pointe-a-Pierre, Caroni North, Caroni South, St. Patrick East, St. Patrick West and Tobago.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three municipalities in the Colony, one in the City of Port-of-Spain and the others in the boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. These municipalities are regulated by local Ordinances. Adult franchise has not yet been introduced, only qualified burgesses being eligible to vote.

The Port-of-Spain Council is comprised of 15 councillors who hold office for three years. One-third of these go out of office each year. Councillors elect five aldermen, and these hold office for three years. The San Fernando Council is of much the same constitution, except that the number of councillors is nine and the number of aldermen three. The Arima Council is also similar, with six councillors and three aldermen.

In 1946, seven County Councils were set up in each of the counties or groups of counties in Trinidad and the island-ward of Tobago. The elections are on the basis of adult franchise and the number of elected members is 14 in Tobago, varying to eight in some of the other districts. They are advisory only.

By the end of 1951 a Local Government Department had been set up under the Minister of Health and Local Government with a Local Government Commissioner as Head. This department which will maintain liaison between government and local authorities is now actively considering what further proposals are necessary to stimulate the development of local government in the Colony. For this purpose a series of discussions between the Minister of Health and Local Government and county councils have commenced. The financial relationship between government and the municipalities have also been reviewed and grants are now being paid to the municipalities for public health, roads and by way of general aid.

FRANCHISE

Under the new franchise, the majority of adults irrespective of sex are now able to vote. The exceptions are a few persons who by nationality or default of a sufficiently long period of residence do not qualify. In numbers the electorate has now risen from 30,000 in 1941 to 280,000 in 1946.

The first general election under the adult franchise was held on the 1st July, 1946, for the Legislative Council. The elections were orderly with no instance of violence recorded. A system of symbols was introduced to enable the large percentage of illiterates to vote. That this was successful was proved by the relatively small percentage of rejected votes. The response of the electorate was encouraging having regard to the fact that the system was new to the majority of the voters and the weather on that day was inclement. Of a total electorate of 259,512, 137,281 voted, the percentage being 52.9. Rejected ballots were 6.1 per cent.

The first general election for County Councils was held on the 28th October, 1946. The election procedure was practically the same as for the Legislative Council elections, except that the voters could vote for two candidates on one ballot paper. The election day was orderly and quiet, but the response of the electorate was not so good and only 36.8 per cent. voted. The percentage of rejected votes was 9.2. This increase was probably due to the added complication of voters having to vote for two persons on the same ballot paper.

The first general election under the 1950 Constitution was held on the 18th September, 1950. The total number of persons eligible to vote was 282,989. Of this number 198,458 voted or 70.1 per cent. This was 17.2 per cent. higher than the percentage that voted in 1946. Of the votes cast 8,492 were rejected or 4.3 per cent. This showed a satisfactory decrease in comparison with the 1946 figure which was 6.1 per cent.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago is divided into administrative districts as follows:—

1. County of St. George, excluding City of Port-of-Spain and Borough of Arima—6 wards.
2. County of Caroni—4 wards.
3. County of Victoria, excluding Borough of San Fernando—5 wards.
4. County of St. Patrick—4 wards.
5. Counties of St. Andrew and St. David—7 wards.
6. Counties of Nariva and Mayaro—3 wards.
7. Island Ward of Tobago—7 parishes.

On 1st January, 1947, the County of St. Patrick was reconstituted as a separate unit under district administration. The combined Counties of St. Patrick and Victoria had been jointly administered since 1933.

Each administrative district is under a government officer, called a Warden, who, with his staff of officers, supervises the affairs of the several wards. These include the assessment and collection of taxes on land and buildings, the collection of revenue accruing from liquor licences, vehicles other than motor vehicles, cinemas and dog licences, the sale of timber, land sales and royalties, market and abattoir fees, and other licences and fees over which the Warden has no control, e.g., firearm, court fines, hospital dues, &c. The Wardens are also responsible for the maintenance of government lands and buildings, Crown "traces", fire control, markets and abattoirs, public cemeteries, recreation grounds, game preservation and the preservation of historic sites, the supply of water to areas devoid of water supply, the management of Government schools and labour bureaux at the Warden's Offices. Each Warden is statutory chairman of the local health

authority, public assistance board and fire vigilance committee of his area. In addition he reports to Government on the general health, educational, agricultural conditions, &c., of his area.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS :

Government publicity is handled through the Information Office. This office is part of the Colonial Secretary's Office under the charge of the Information Officer. Upon the establishment of a ministerial system on 24th October, 1950, and the re-allocation of functions, the subject of Information was re-assigned to the charge of the Colonial Secretary.

The functions of the Information Officer are : —

- (a) to assist in interpreting the policy of the Government to the people and to keep the Government informed of the views of the people, in the closest co-operation with the administration and technical departments;
- (b) to provide information about the Colony for publicity purposes in Great Britain and elsewhere;
- (c) to provide the Colony with information about developments in Great Britain and various aspects of British life and life in the Colonies generally; in particular to interpret the general Colonial policy of Her Majesty's Government to the people of the Colony.
- (d) to act as an advisory and co-ordinating agency for the planning and execution of departmental propaganda campaigns.

All official communiques to the press and radio, with but few exceptions, are issued by the Information Office. Sometimes statements by Ministers are issued direct to the press and radio. This course is also open to Heads of Department. Press conferences are sometimes arranged by the Information Office; nevertheless, where time and opportunity permit, every encouragement is given to the press and radio to liaison directly with the Administration and Heads of Department. During the year, 606 releases were issued by the Information Office to the press and radio.

The Central Office of Information furnished a regular supply of handouts on topical subjects. Of these 297 articles were handed by the Information Office to the press; several of them being

accompanied by illustrative photographs. The press published 212 of these articles which covered a wide range of subjects, largely educational in character. The weekly editions, being unequipped to re-produce photographs, depended for their pictorials almost exclusively on the stereo mat service provided through the Information Office by the United Kingdom Central Office of Information, while the daily press frequently carried photographs regularly supplied from the same source. An official telegraphic news service—London Press Service—received press coverage to the extent of 262 inches.

The fortnightly newsletter continued to be sent mainly to persons in the principal countries of the world and in British Colonies. The main recipients were West Indian students at Universities, and hostels for colonial people in the United Kingdom. There were 24 issues of these fortnightly reviews, each averaging 2,000 words. Of the 2,678 copies sent out, 2,308 went to overseas addresses. The number of newsletters issued during the previous year was 1,912.

Two hundred and forty sets of "Collotypes" were distributed to schools, libraries, community centres, the press and public places. This photographic material was supplied in sets by the United Kingdom Central Office of Information, each set containing on the average eleven pictures with explanatory notes. Apart from their value in publicity and public relations work the Collotypes were also effective as a means of visual education. They covered subjects such as Agriculture, Sports, Education, Industrial development, Geography, life in Britain and the Colonies, &c. The size of these pictures 15" x 12" makes them suitable for display. Results assessed from display on a few boards located in public places proved that it would be worthwhile to use them more extensively in this way. 8,437 items of literature were distributed by the Information Office to the press, members of the Legislative Council, cultural and social organisations, trades unions, schools, colleges, heads of Government departments, &c. Subjects covered in these publications were multifarious including constitutional questions and parliamentary procedure, health, housing, education, economics and agriculture. In addition the Library of the Legislative Council was kept supplied with current journals and publications such as the *Times*, *Statesman and Nation*, *Hansard*, *Manchester Guardian*

and the *Spectator*. A total of 550 photographs was supplied mainly to visitors, persons proceeding abroad and to the Colonial Office in London for dissemination through the Central Office of Information to journals in the United Kingdom and overseas territories including, Colonies, Dominions and several other countries of the world. These photographs depicted important activities and aspects of life in the Colony.

British newsreel film shorts and film strips continued to be distributed to all cinemas and mobile cinema units operating throughout the Colony. "Caribbean Journey", a travelogue produced by the Colonial Film Unit was widely distributed to cinemas and had a successful run throughout the Colony. The Colony was visited by the Director and two officers of the Colonial Film Unit in connexion with proposals for establishing a cinematograph film unit. A number of trial films were successfully produced locally by the Information Office during the year. Copies of a locally produced sound film "To Vote is a Great Duty" were lent to electoral officers in the Colonies of Grenada and St. Lucia for use in connexion with the general elections in those islands.

During the year 1,026 official advertisements were issued to the press through the Information Office. Of these 37 were in behalf of neighbouring territorial governments.

The Information Office assisted in organising and conducting the annual publicity campaign against waste of water. In this effort considerable assistance and co-operation were received from business houses which undertook the financing and conduct on agreed lines of the major part of the programme.

Special efforts were made during the year for publicising and distributing a government statement of policy with respect to the rising cost of living, subsidization and inflationary tendencies. A similar publicity drive was organised and conducted with respect to measures for regularising the domiciliary status of immigrants resident in the Colony and for ridding the Colony of illegal and prohibited immigrants who failed to obtain exemption from repatriation.

A survey was conducted during the year of Mass Communication Facilities throughout the Colony as part of a world-wide survey being completed by UNESCO.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures used in the Colony are the English weights and measures; the secondary standards, which are patterns of the Colonial standards, are compared with the Colonial standards by the Custodians, viz., the Comptroller of Customs and Excise and the Director of Surveys, during the month of April once every three years and the Colonial standards are verified with the standards at the department of the Board of Trade once in very ten years.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following were the main newspapers and periodicals published in the Colony during 1951 :—

- DAILIES :** ...*Port-of-Spain Gazette, Trinidad Guardian and Sunday Guardian* (except Mondays and days after public holidays) ; *Evening News* (except Sundays and public holidays)
- WEEKLIES :** *Trinidad Royal Gazette* (Thursdays) ; *The Clarion, The Catholic News* (Saturdays) ; *The Sportsman* (Sundays)
- MONTHLIES :** ...*Callaloo, The Observer, The Indian, The Spectator* (reviews) ; *G. G. Review, The Smoke Stack* (commercial firms' magazines) ; *The Trinidad Presbyterian, The Diocese of Trinidad and Tobago, The Trinidad Muslim League Bulletin, The Marine Guide, The Federated News Letter, Progress* (political) ; *Tropical Agriculture, The Teachers' Voice, T.L.L. Safety, Radio Trinidad and Rediffusion Programmes.*
- BI-MONTHLIES :** ...*The Civil Service Review, Trinidad Baptist Messenger, Community Education.*
- QUARTERLIES :** ...*Caribbean Medical Journal, Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, The Moravian Church News, UBOTIMES, Regent News, The T.P.D. Quarterly* (oilfield companies' magazines) ; *The Police Quarterly, Quarterly Economic Report* (official) ; *Caribbean Quarterly* (journal of the Extra Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies) ; *The Caribbean Training College Tidings.*
- ANNUALS :** ...*Franklin's Year Book, Caribbean Historical Review, C.I.C. Annual, The Queen's Royal College Chronicle, The Hilarian* (school magazines).

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- Report of Cost of Living Committee. C.P. No. 20, 1947.
- Report (O'Reilly) of Constitutional Reform Committee, 1948.
- Report (Soulbury) of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the sugar industry in Trinidad, 1949.
- The New Constitution, 1949.
- Report of the Economics Committee, 1947-9. M. 15/49.
- Report of the Rice Committee of Trinidad and Tobago C.P. No. 2, 1950.
- Report (des Forges and Imrie) on local Government (Financial relationships), 1949. M. 6/50.
- Revised conditions of service of the civil service of Trinidad and Tobago. M. 7/50.
- Report (Spurling) of the Local Government Committee, 1947-50 M. 10/50.
- Trinidad and Tobago Five-year Economic Programme. Vol. I parts 1-5. Vol. II, Appendices 1-8. M. 11/50.
- Report of the Training Committee. M. 12/50.

Published in 1951

Five-year Economic Programme; Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Memorandum on major capital works of Government; showing progress of work in the course of execution and work proposed for 1951. M. 1/51.

Social Welfare Report, 1949. A. 13/51.

A brief historical survey of the B.W.I. at Bisley, 1902-50.

Civil Service list revised to 31st December, 1950 and including Senior appointments to 31st March, 1951.

Interim Report of the Local Food Production Committee. C.P. No. 46/51.

Address by H.E. the Governor at the opening of the 1951-2 session of the Legislative Council C.P. No. 35/51.

Government policy on road transport. C.P. No. 42/51.

Memorandum on major capital works of Government, showing progress of work in the course of execution and work proposed for 1952.

Maps of general interest on sale to the public at the Lands and Surveys Department, Port-of-Spain are as follows:—

1 : 150,000 Topographical map of Trinidad.

1 : 50,000 Topographical map of Trinidad and Tobago in 8 sheets.

1 : 250,000 Road map of Trinidad

Sketch map of Port-of-Spain

Tourist map of Tobago

Additional information can also be obtained in the local Blue Books of the Colony (up to 1938), Hansards (debates in the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago), annual estimates of revenue and expenditure and reports of the various government departments. Also in the West Indian Census, 1946: Parts A, B and G, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Jamaica.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

The Caribbean Commission is a consultative and advisory body established in October, 1946 (out of the Anglo American Caribbean Commission of 1942) by the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the French Republic. The central secretariat of the Commission is at Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and its publications include a monthly information bulletin, the Caribbean Economic Review (half-yearly), a yearbook of Caribbean research, a Current Caribbean bibliography, a fisheries series, a crop enquiry series, external trade bulletins, and general and miscellaneous publications in a variety of subjects including industrial development, the tourist trade and population movements of the Caribbean area.

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ORGANISATION PUBLICATIONS

The Development and Welfare Organisation for the British West Indies. Hastings House, St. Michael 18, Barbados, also publishes a series of bulletins dealing with a great variety of subjects including primary and secondary industries, social welfare, housing and education in the West Indies and animal husbandry and fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago.

EXTRA-MURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES PUBLICATIONS

This department which is represented by a resident tutor in Trinidad publishes the "Caribbean Quarterly" and a series of pamphlets on West Indian subjects under the title "Caribbean Affairs". The series includes one on West Indian agriculture and another on the social structure of the British Caribbean (parts 1-3).

APPENDIX I 1942 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DETAILS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 31st DECEMBER, 1951 AND PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FOR 1952

	Original estimated cost	Revised estimated cost	Expenditure to 31st December, 1950		Total	Estimated expendi- ture to 31st Dec., 1951	Balance on estimate	Amount required for 1952	Per cent. com- plete
			From revenue	From loan funds					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
HOSPITAL BUILDINGS									
<i>Port-of-Spain</i>									
Casualty and Kitchen	602,280	875,900	394,968	450,541	845,509	875,900	—	—	100
Block ...									
Nurses' Hostel	482,000	677,500	494,747	173,836	658,583	662,121	15,379	15,379	99
Outside Works	49,000	72,459	4,911	60,337	65,248	72,459	—	—	92
A. General									
B. Wall									
New laundry and									
equipment (including									
Boiler House)	220,000	362,000	—	349,447	349,447	362,000	—	—	100
<i>San Fernando</i>									
Nurses' Hostel (includ-	613,320	684,600	388,010	287,388	675,398	683,798	862	—	100
ing Boiler House)									
New Hospital	2,738,000	5,273,026	41,841	1,593,690	1,635,531	2,926,338	2,346,688	294,283	— *
Carried forward ...									

* Foundations 100 per cent. complete. Work on super-structure about 48 per cent. completed.

APPENDIX I—CONTINUED
1942 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

DETAILS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1951 AND PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FOR 1952—Continued

	Original estimated cost	Revised estimated cost	Expenditure to 31st December, 1950		Total	Estimated expendi- ture to 31st Dec., 1951	Balance on estimate	Amount required for 1952	Per cent. com- plete
			From revenue	From loan funds					
Brought forward ... <i>St. Ann's Mental Hospital</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Laundry	65,000	84,816	27,840	50,598	78,438	84,816	—	—	100
<i>Tuberculosis Sanatorium</i> 1st Stage	1,223,189	1,797,176	357,956	1,300,257	1,658,213	1,770,176	27,000	27,000†	100
TOTAL	6,002,789	9,827,477	1,700,273	4,266,094	5,966,367	7,437,548	2,389,929	336,662	—
<i>Water Supplies</i> Tobago, Hillborough ...	960,000	1,920,000	284,460	988,303	1,272,763	1,512,763	407,237	200,000	— †
Caura	3,820,000	7,142,132	352,440	2,571,989	2,924,429	2,924,429	4,217,703	—	— §
TOTAL	4,780,000	9,062,132	636,900	3,560,292	4,197,192	4,437,192	4,624,940	200,000	

† Outstanding fees.

‡ Dam, spillway and stilling pool completed.

§ Maintenance funds provided for 1952 from advances pending the raising of a loan.

Work in progress on water treatment plant and pipe lines.

APPENDIX II

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and reimbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. WATER					
Island-wide Water Scheme	23,724,000	—	—	—	—
(i) Renovation of Port-of-Spain Mains	—	5,000,000	—	—	—
Renovation of San Fernando Mains and Three new reservoirs	—	1,500,000	—	—	167,568
(ii) Valsayn scheme (to complete)	—	1,524,000	—	—	—
(iii) Trunk Mains (North and South)	—	1,000,000	—	—	—
(iv) Caura (by stages)	—	4,900,000	—	—	—
(v) Tobago	—	300,000	—	—	—
(vi) Rural distribution Mains and Village supplies (token figure)	—	500,000	14,724,000	—	155,514
2. EDUCATION					
School building programme	3,777,800	—	1,937,500	Nil	809,172
3. AGRICULTURAL SERVICES					
Central Experiment Station	960,000	—	500,000	100,000	199,000
Land Settlements	625,000	—	625,000	11,000	—
Carried forward			17,786,500	111,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and reimbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1961
Brought forward ...	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,736,500	\$ 111,000	\$ —
4. ELECTRICITY					
Island-wide Electricity Scheme ...	9,600,000	—	6,000,000	—	—
5. ROADS					
A. South Trunk Road ...	6,689,000	—	—	—	—
(i) Diversion to Montrose (Section C.D.) ...	—	528,000	—	Nil	30,000
(ii) Completion of San Fernando By-Pass (Rushworth Street) (Section S.J.) ...	—	325,000	—	Nil	5,000
(iii) Cross-Crossing to Fyzabad with a connecting link to oilfields near Fyzabad (Section J.K.L. (K.P.)) ...	—	1,440,000	2,293,000	—	5,000
(iv) Brechin Castle ...	60,000	60,000	60,000	—	—
Carried forward ...			26,139,500	111,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brought forward	—	—	26,139,500	111,000	—
5. Roads—Continued					
B. Eastern Main Road	590,000	—	—	—	—
(i) South Quay to St. Joseph Road	—	45,000	—	—	30,000
(ii) Children's Playground to Coconut Growers' Association	—	70,000	—	—	69,000
(iii) Along Old St. Joseph Road to Morvant	—	170,000	—	—	—
(iv) From Morvant to Mallick River	—	185,000	—	—	—
(v) From Mallick River along Second Street to San Juan	—	120,000	590,000	Nil	—
C. Roads in other areas					
(i) Morne Coco Road	18,000	—	18,000	Nil	—
(ii) Manoral Road	19,500	—	19,500	Nil	—
Carried forward			26,767,000	111,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26,767,000	\$ 111,000	\$ —
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Harbour Improvements</i>					
(i) Tobago Harbour ...	238,000	—	145,275	—	35,000
(ii) San Fernando Harbour ...	300,000	—	300,000	—	10,000
7. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION					
(i) Rice Production ...	600,000	600,000	—	—	30,000
(ii) Diego Martin Valley ...	250,000	250,000	—	—	35,000
(iii) Maraval River ...	300,000	300,000	1,150,000	—	175,000
8. PUBLIC BUILDINGS					
<i>A. Port-of-Spain ...</i>	995,000	—	—	—	37,500
(i) Improvement to Magistrate Court, &c. ...	200,000	200,000	—	—	—
(ii) Treasury Street ...	450,000	450,000	—	—	—
<i>B. San Fernando</i>					
New Warden's Office and Post Office ...	175,000	175,000	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	...	...	28,362,275	111,000	—

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
Brought forward	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 28,362,275	\$ 111,000	\$ —
8. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued					
<i>C. Tobago</i>					
Central Administration Building ...	100,000	100,000	—	—	—
<i>D. Caroni</i>					
New Court House, Chaguanas ...	60,000	60,000	—	—	—
New Court House, Couva ...	50,000	50,000	1,035,000	—	—
9. POLICE STATIONS					
(i) Marine Branch, Port-of-Spain	—	117,000	—	—	—
(ii) Fyzabad ...	—	31,500	—	—	—
(iii) Morvant ...	—	31,500	—	—	—
(iv) Guapo ...	—	20,000	—	—	—
(v) Palo Seco ...	—	20,000	—	—	—
(vi) Charlotteville, Tobago ...	—	19,500	—	—	—
(vii) Cumuto ...	—	19,500	—	—	5,000
Carried forward			29,397,275	111,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—*Continued*

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
Brought forward ...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
9. POLICE STATIONS— <i>Continued</i>					
(viii) Debe ...	—	20,250	—	—	—
(ix) Vistabella ...	—	20,250	—	—	—
(x) Biche ...	—	19,500	—	—	5,000
(xi) Maracas ...	—	19,500	—	—	—
(xii) Couva ...	—	36,500	375,000	Nil	—
10. HOUSING					
(i) Slum Clearance ...	5,000,000	—	1,000,000	—	—
(ii) Rural Housing ...	220,000	—	220,000	—	—
(iii) Quarters for Public Officers ...	2,400,000	—	500,000	20,000	82,490
(v) Friendly Societies ...	500,000	—	125,000	—	—
11. RAILWAY					
Purchase of buses ...	1,550,000	—	650,000	—	—
Carried forward ...			32,267,275	131,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
Brought forward	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
12. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY					
Industrial Loans Board	500,000	—	500,000	—	—
13. MEDICAL SERVICES					
<i>A. Hospitals</i>					
(i) Colonial Hospital, San Fernando (for completion)	1,197,000	947,000	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, appliances and equipment	200,000	200,000	—	—	—
Resident Staff Quarters (6 Flats)	50,000	50,000	1,197,000	—	—
(ii) Mental Hospital, St. Ann's	600,000	600,000	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, &c.	60,000	60,000	660,000	Nil	—
(iii) Chacachacare Leprosarium—Workshop and Community Centre	12,000	12,000	12,000	Nil	—
Carried forward			34,636,275	131,000	

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and reimbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brought forward ...	...	...	34,636,275	131,000	—
13. MEDICAL SERVICES—Contd.					
(iv) Sangre Grande, Hospital	410,000	410,000	410,000	—	—
(v) Central Laboratory, Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	531,000	531,000	531,000	—	—
(vi) Tobago Hospital	300,000	300,000	300,000	—	—
B. Health Centres	192,000	—	—	—	7,400
(i) Success Village	—	18,000	—	—	—
(ii) Diego Martin	—	18,000	—	—	—
(iii) Marabella ...	—	18,000	—	—	7,400
(iv) Fyzabad ...	—	18,000	—	—	—
(v) Chaguanas	—	18,000	—	—	—
(vi) Roxborough	—	18,000	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	...	...	35,985,275	131,000	—

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

	Estimated cost of whole project	FOR THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME			
		Details of proposed expenditure	Total proposed expenditure	Annual estimated revenue and re-imbursements	Estimated expenditure to 31st Dec., 1951
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35,985,275	\$ 131,000	\$ —
14. LOAN					
Brought forward ...	...			
Interest and sinking fund charges on \$28 million ...	...			
Sinking Fund ...	\$745,431				
Interest ...	994,525			1,270,000	—
	\$1,739,956				
15. AVIATION					
Aviation improvements to Piarco ...	...		35,985,275	1,401,000	—
16. SCARBOROUGH, TOBAGO					
Development of Scarborough ...	...		750,000	—	—
17. FIRE BRIGADES					
Fire Brigades Re-organization ...	...		500,000	—	—
		1,650,000	1,650,000	—	—
TOTALS ...	...	—	38,885,275	1,401,000	—

APPENDIX II—CONTINUED
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—Continued

SUGGESTED ALLOCATIONS		SUMMARY	
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	...	...	\$3,550,000
Surplus balances	...	...	5,120,275
Loan Funds	...	...	27,315,000
			<u>\$35,985,275</u>
BALANCE NOT ALLOCATED			
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	...	...	\$4,800,000
		Less	3,550,000
			<u>\$6,000,000</u>
Surplus balances	5,120,275
		Less	...
			<u>\$28,000,000</u>
Loan Funds	27,315,000
		Less	...
			<u>685,000</u>
			<u>\$2,814,725</u>

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